"JACK"
AND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 51,617—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1899.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th May.
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	27th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denney	10th „
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th „
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	24th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th „
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th „
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th „
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	26th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060	„ 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	22nd May 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 10, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th May, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 16th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 18th May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 2nd June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 18th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 20th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th May, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, and PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 noon.
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, and JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	31st May, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Capt. S. Yoshizawa, 3,276 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on or about the 18th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th May, 1899.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road. KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

TREACHER & CO., LD., WHISKIES.

ARE ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM THE BEST DISTILLERIES.

	Cash. Per doz. Rs.	a.	Credit. Per doz. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, unequalled in age and quality	24	0	27	0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine ripe old Whisky Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.	32	8	36	8
TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky A well matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the Taste.	26	0	29	0
TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" This is guaranteed as an Old thoroughly ripe Spirit.	26	0	29	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

WE have just unpacked several cases of Electro-plated Articles from only the well-known Manufacturers. Our Patterns are of the best and latest Designs, and the Plating is of the very best quality and most durable.

Our prices will on comparison be found to be cheaper than any other house. All Articles are moderately priced so as to have a speedy Sale of the very heavy stock just to hand.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS. LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	12	0	PEKOE	„	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	„	0	10

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LARGEST CYCLE STORE IN BOMBAY.

THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE
From RS. 250 to RS. 450.
PRICE LISTS, POST FREE.

THE "KANGAROO" ROADSTERS.

THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

THE "KANGAROO" GENTS.

	Rs.
Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle ; 28in. wheels ; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres ; block chain ; rubber brake and pedals ; gear 66in.	250
11 monthly instalments of Rs. 25 each.	275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

	Rs.
Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle ; Dunlop pneumatic tyres ; block chain ; leather gear case ; rubber brake and pedals ; invented handle-bar ; gear 58½in.	275
12 monthly instalments of Rs. 25 each.	300

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
ENGLAND.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

POCKET VOLUMES.

	Rs.	a.
Maclaren (Ian.)—A Doctor of the Old School. Illustrated. Cloth	1	14
Martyn (Mrs. George.)—A Liberal Education. Cloth	1	2
Mathers (Helen.)—The Rebel	1	8
Miln (Louise J.)—An Actor's Wooing. Being the Confession of a Chaperon. With Frontispiece. Cloth	1	8
Montgomery (Florence.)—Tony. A Sketch. Being the Account of a Little Incident on a Short Railway Journey. Cloth	1	0
Murray (Henry.)—The Ordeal of Thomas Taffler, Costermonger. With Frontispiece. Cloth...	1	2
Newbolt (Henry.)—Taken from the Enemy. Cloth	1	2
Pearce (J. H.)—Tales of the Masque. Cloth ...	2	10
Poe (Edgar A.)—The Gold Bug. Illustrated by Mittis. Cloth	1	14
Robins (G. M.)—The Silence Broken. A Story of the Unexplained	1	8
Sharp (W.) Madge o' the Pool, The Gypsy Christ, and other Tales. Cloth	1	14
Spears (J. R.) The Por of Missing Ships, and other Stories of the Sea. Cloth	2	10
Smith (Moyr.)—The Wooing of Æthera. With Etchings. Cloth...	1	0
St. Aubyn (Alan.)—Modest Little Sara. Cloth...	1	2
—The Old Maid's Sweetheart. Cloth ...	1	2
Sutphen (W. G. Van T.)—The Golficide, and other Tales of the Fair Green. With illustrations. Cloth extra...	1	8
Upward (Allen.)—God Save the Queen. A Tale of '37. Cloth	1	8
Watt (Francis.)—The Law's Lumber Room. Cloth.	3	8
Watson (Kathleen.)—Litanies of Life. Cloth...	1	8

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 20th, 22nd and 24th instant, those days being Public Holidays, und er the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th May, 1899.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 20th, 22nd and 24th instant, being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAULI.

ON FRIDAY, the nineteenth of May, 1899, in ADDITION to the usual Weekly Express Trains already notified, a SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WILL RUN from Victoria Terminus to Lonauli, returning on HURSDAY, the 25th May 1899, for the conveyance of First and Second Class Passengers and for their servants (in third class) only, to the Time Bills quoted below, namely ;—

DOWN TRAIN. On FRIDAY, the 19TH MAY, 1899.	H. M.	UP TRAIN. On THURSDAY, the 25TH MAY, 1899.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay .... Dep.	15-25	Lonauli .... Dep.	7-15
Neral .... Arrl.	16-39	Khandala .... Arrl.	7-24
Do. .... Dep.	16-44	Do. .... Dep.	7-27
Khandala .... Arrl.	18-16	Neral .... Arrl.	8-52
Do. .... Dep.	18-19	Do. .... Dep.	8-55
Lonauli .... Arrl.	18-31	Victoria Terminus, Bombay .... Arrl.	10-10

ORDINARY FARES will be charged for these Express Trains.

A. MUIRHEAD.
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 15th of May, 1899.

THE HINGANGHAT MILL CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on SUNDAY, the 28th May, 1899, at 1 P.M., at the Registerd Office of the Company at Hinganghat.

BUSINESS.

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1898.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
2. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other Business which the chairman may bring forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 28th May, 1899, both day inclusive.

By Order,
BHICAJEE VISHNOO AGASHEY,
Secretary and Manager, H. M. Co., Ld., Hinganghat.
Hinganghat, dated 14th May, 1899.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents,—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS, are the best, most reliable, and cheapest; they do not get foul, and are correct size and weight.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

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LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

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Put up in ½ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.
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"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
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FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.
JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 5[illegible] cigarettes, with a holder.
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NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

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GERMANY.
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SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.
BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.
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WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 2-55m., 3-40a. Low water, 8-32m., 10-28a.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an acting Elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Polo.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-15.

Her Majesty's Birthday.—Special prayers by the Hindus of Bombay.—Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal has arranged to have special prayers offered on the occasion of her Most Gracious Majesty's Birthday, on behalf of the Hindu community, at Shri Lakshmi Narayan Temple, on the Gowalia Tank Road. A special Hari Kirtan will be preached between 5 and 7 p.m.

Cricket.—A meeting of the secretaries of the leading native cricket clubs will be held, this evening, at 5-30, in the Elphinstone Cricket Club's room, Esplanade, to arrange cricket fixtures for the ensuing season. The dates for the Parsi-Presidency matches have been fixed as under:—Bombay—August 11th and 12th (Friday and Saturday). Poona—September 12th, 13th and 14th (Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday).

Fire in a Buffalo Stable.—On Sunday midnight a fire broke out in a buffalo stable, belonging to one Ebrahim Jeewabhoy, at Mustan Road, Nagpada. At the time of the outbreak there were about a hundred buffaloes in the stable. All the animals were rescued from the fire by their owners, who were sleeping at the time outside the stable. The Babulla Tank engine came upon the scene a few minutes after, and put out the fire in about half-an-hour. The fire is believed to have been caused by careless biddee-smoking. The damage is estimated at Rs. 200.

Fatal Effects of Drink.—A Coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, on board the steam-ship Noranmore, now lying in the Victoria Dock, on view of the body of Michael McColgeoul, aged thirty-five years. The deceased was an able seaman. He had been for the last week drinking. On Saturday night he returned on board the worse for liquor. On the following day he was again seen under the influence of liquor. About 4 o'clock that afternoon deceased was found dead in the coal bunk by one of the crew. The Jury returned a verdict of death from excessive drinking.

The Hospital for Animals.—On the 1st of April last, there were 50 bullocks, 16 horses, and 2 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals at Parel. During the month 25 bullocks, 19 horses, and 2 dogs were admitted, and 27 bullocks, 16 horses, and 2 dogs were discharged from the hospital. One case among horses and 2 cases among dogs proved fatal during the period. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—19 horses, 20 bullocks, 3 cows, 4 she-goats, 2 calves, 58 dogs, 2 cats, 3 fowls and 3 parrots.

Fatal Accident to a Railway Porter.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Colaba station of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, regarding the death of Baloo Sonoo, aged forty years. The deceased was a shunting porter in the employ of the Railway company. On Sunday last, deceased went between waggons to unhook two waggons into a siding from a train of six waggons attached to an engine. He unhooked the waggons, and as the engine was backed to push them into the siding, the deceased was seen to trip and fall on the rail. In a moment the four waggons and the engine passed over him, and his body was cut in two pieces. He died on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Jury.

A Singular Case of Burglary.—Some time during Saturday night, a shop, belonging to a Marwaree shroff, named Goolabchund Amichand, of Pydhownie Road, was broken into, and gold and silver ornaments and currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 620, were carried away by the thief or thieves. It appears that complainant locked his business place on the previous evening and went to his residence at Khadak. On opening the place on the following morning, as usual, he found the back door, which leads into a sweeper's gully, open. He examined the premises and found everything, to all appearances in such order as he had left them the previous evening before locking up the place to go home. Even the lock on the box, in which the ornaments had been kept, was intact. But on opening the box with the key which complainant had with him, he discovered a portion of the said ornaments, of the value of Rs. 510, and currency notes to the amount of Rs. 110 had been stolen. The ornaments did not belong to complainant, but they had been pledged with him by several of his customers. There were no marks on the door to indicate that a forcible entry had been made into the primises by that way. The complainant only recently came into the possession of the premises and property by the death of his brother. The complainant has a Marwaree lad in his service, who had also served under his deceased brother in the same capacity. It is this boy's business to lock up the shop every evening before going home with his master, with whom he resides. The boy stated that he had closed the back door as usual. The matter is being investigated both by the divisional and detective police.

A Dishonest Servant.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Doorgaram Gopal, a Purdasi, was charged by Inspector Walker with criminal misappropriation in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,965, belonging to Behroolal Goomanilal, his master. Superintendent Hack conducted the prosecution. It appeared from the evidence that on the 13th instant, the complainant gave accused Rs. 3,670 to pay off certain hundies, but he soon after learnt that only two hundies, of the value of Rs. 615, had been paid for. Suspecting foul play he reported the matter to the police, who found from enquiries that the accused had by a very clever stratagem tried to possess himself of a large portion of the money entrusted to him. It seems that after receiving the money from his master, he went to his house and concealed a sum of Rs. 2,885 in the ceiling of his room. He then went to a house in Vithalwady and made a noise as if someone had fallen on the floor in a swoon. On hearing the noise, a Purdasi came up and the accused informed him that while he was going upstairs a ramosee and a Ghatti dragged him into the room, put a gag into his mouth, assaulted him, and robbed him of the money. The accused was then taken to the Goculdas Hospital, where it was found that there were no marks of injury on his body. Subsequently, on the accused being given in charge of the police, he confessed to his having misappropriated the money and produced it before Inspector Roshanali. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and stated that nobody assisted him in the commission of the offence. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that the plan was so very cleverly devised that he suspected the "golden gang" had a hand in this affair. Had it not been for the prompt action of the police, the case would never have come to light and the money would have been lost to the owner. The accused had made a virtue of necessity in admitting his guilt, and as the charge was a very serious one, his Worship sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1898-99:—

In the month of Mar. 1899.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	1,24,62,905	48,17,923	1,72,80,828
Exports	1,748,096	50,59,804	68,07,900
Net Imports	1,07,14,809	2,41,881	1,04,72,928

To the end of the month of Mar. 1899, Progressive.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	8,84,60,542	9,05,55,585	17,89,56,127
Exports	2,33,66,460	5,07,47,747	7,41,14,207
Net Imports	6,50,34,082	3,98,07,838	10,48,41,920

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1898-99:—

Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of Mar. 1899	88,010	54,46,049*	55,32,089
To the end of the month of Mar. 1899, (Progressive)	20,60,026	5,25,03,605	5,45,63,631

Coined and examined.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of Mar. 1899	2,46,564	57,46,202	59,92,766
To the end of the month of Mar. 1899, (Progressive)	18,63,045	5,40,09,912	5,58,72,957

* Of which Rs. 53,83,686 represent bullion received for the coinage of British Dollars.

OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1899-1900:—

	In May 1899. Bengal.	In April 1899. Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	37,40,000	9,00,000	46,40,000
Actual	35,23,125	12,28,500	47,51,625
Better than Estimate	......	3,28,500	1,11,625
Worse than Estimate	2,16,875	......	......

Two sales of Bengal opium and one month's pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of May 1899. Bengal.	To end of April 1899. Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	74,80,000	9,00,000	83,80,000
Actual	75,41,400	12,28,500	87,69,900
Better than Estimate	61,400	3,28,500	3,89,900
Worse than Estimate	......	......	......

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A POLICEMAN.

TABLE TURNED.

Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Stanford prosecuted Ellapa Rajana, a policeman attached to the Bombay Police Force, on a charge of stealing two silver anklets and a piece of silk cloth, of the value of Rs. 19, the property of Vurdha Praga, a Marwaree moneylender of Kamatipura. Mr. Vijayker, pleader, prosecuted, and Mr. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused. The accused resided with his wife at Kamatipura. The complainant had for some time past money dealings with accused and his wife. Accused, who is a policeman, does his duty at the Prince's Dock, while his wife keeps a biddee shop next to the Marwaree's place of business. The complainant alleged that, on the 3rd March last, accused sold to him a pair of silver anklets valued at Rs. 18, belonging to his wife, for Rs. 12. He placed the ornaments on a box and went into an inner room. On his return, in a few minutes, he found the anklets missing and accused had disappeared. On the 27th March, one De Souza called at the Marwaree's shop, and in the presence of the accused pledged with him a piece of silk cloth for a small sum of money. After receiving the money, De Souza left, while the accused remained seated in the shop. The Marwaree alleged that he placed the piece of silk on a box and went to have his meal in the cookroom, leaving accused in the front room of the shop. When complainant returned to the shop shortly after, he found the piece of silk missing and the accused had disappeared. No report of the theft was made by the Marwaree to the police. On the 8th instant, Superintendent Stanford was engaged in investigating a petition presented by the Marwaree to the Commissioner of Police, charging accused with assault, and it was in the course of that investigation that complainant preferred a charge of theft against the accused. Enquiries were made into the latter charge, and the silver anklets were found in the possession of another Marwaree, named Hema Gida. This man, on being questioned by the police, admitted having purchased the property from the accused. The police ascertained that the charge was false, and made with a view to back up the charge of assault. The accused in his defence said that the silver anklets belonged to his wife, and that he had sold them to Hema Gida.

Luximee, wife of the accused, said that the ornaments and the piece of silk cloth were presented to her by the Marwaree, who had been on intimate terms with her. Out of the silk cloth she made a bodice for her and she gave the ornaments to her husband for sale.

The Magistrate discharged the accused, remarking that it was a false and vexatious charge preferred against the accused policeman.

Mr. Velinkar applied for a sanction to prosecute the Marwaree on a charge of fabricating false evidence and giving false information to the police.

The application was granted.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

The Venerable W. E. Scott, M. A., Archdeacon of Bombay, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 11th March 1899.

The Reverend P. B. Horne, M. A., Chaplain of St. Mary's Church, Poona, has been appointed to act as Archdeacon during the absence of the Venerable W. E. Scott, in addition to his duties as Chaplain of Poona.

The Reverend J. A. Sellar, M. A., Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 1st March 1899.

The Reverend W. A. Dickens, M. A., Chaplain of Kirkee has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 11th March 1899.

The Reverend P. R. Harrison, B.A., Chaplain of Ghorepuri, was appointed to act as Chaplain of Kirkee, during the absence of the Reverend W.A. Dickens.

The Reverend H. N. Midwinter, M. A., was appointed to act as Chaplain of Ghorepuri, in addition to his duties at St. Paul's, Poona.

The Reverend H. T. H. Rountree, doing duty at the Presidency, was appointed to act as Chaplain of Deolali during the absence of the Reverend W. W. Baillie on Medical Certificate, or until further orders.

The Reverend W. B. Preston, Chaplain of Aden (Camp), has been appointed to act as Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, in addition to his own duty as Chaplain of Aden, during the absence of the Reverend J. A. Sellar on privilege leave.—*Diocesan Record.*

THE STICK AND THE CRUST.

A stick and a crust of bread. Like the hands of a clock these two articles told the time o'day for nearly a year in a certain man's life. Yet, unlike the hands of a clock, they were not visible at once. When he needed the stick he had no use for the crust; and when the crust was welcome he had no further occasion for the stick.

Albeit he was a young fellow of twenty-six, you would be wrong in supposing this stick to have been in the nature of a weapon for attack or defence. In that case the crust and the stick would have harmonised. As it was, they did not. For the stick was a support, not a club.

Now when a man feels the pressure of eighty or ninety years he is apt to want a travelling companion of that sort; but one in the very heyday of youth, not suffering from any injury and not constitutionally feeble, or malformed, should commonly be able to walk without a stick. And so this young man had always done up to the time when he fell out with the crust and with all that the crust stood for or represented.

His own account of the circumstances runs thus:—"Up to October, 1893, I had been a strong, healthy and active man. Then I commenced to feel weak and out of sorts. I was heavy, tired, and had no ambition or energy. What had come over me I could not imagine. I had a foul nasty taste in the mouth and was constantly spitting up a thick, dirty phlegm. My appetite left me, and what little I ate lay on my stomach like lead, causing me great pain about the chest. A short, distressing cough settled upon me and troubled me day and night.

"At night my sleep was disturbed and broken with night sweats and frightful dreams. I had great pain at the left side around the heart, and my breathing was hurried and short. Next I began to spit blood and was greatly alarmed at it. I wasted away rapidly, losing over a stone weight in a month, and became so weak that I was unable to rise on my feet without assistance.

"Although only a young man of twenty-six I was "obliged to hobble about with a stick," and could walk but a short distance even at that. Worried and anxious I attended the York County Hospital, where the doctors sounded me and "said I was in a consumption."

Here we have another of the serious and often fatal mistakes that are made in cases like this. Misled by symptoms which in some respects resemble those of consumption, medical men hastily decide that the lungs are affected, treat the patient perfunctorily for the hopeless disease he is "not afflicted with" and leave the result to chance. Hence he often dies of dyspepsia and its complications—his true disease—which unlike consumption, is easily curable by the remedy our friend finally employed.

"They gave me cod-liver oil he continued and medicines but I got no better. Indeed I was so low-spirited and miserable I didn't care what became of me. As time passed I grew weaker and weaker.

"After I had endured ten months of this, Mr. R. W. Dickinson, the chemist in Walmgate, advised me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. After taking it a few days I felt much better, my appetite reviving and my food giving me no pain. I continued to take this medicine only, and soon the cough and breathing trouble left me and I began to gain strength and flesh. When I had taken three bottles I was as strong as ever, and could eat and enjoy even a "dry crust." I have since had good heath. You are at liberty to publish this letter and refer all inquirers to me. (Signed) Isaiah Lewis 124, Walmgate, York, April 8th, 1894."

If the reader wonders how a man could suffer so much, become so emaciated and weak, and be pushed so near the grave's edge through what is sometimes flippantly called "mere indigestion," he has yet to learn that the digestion is the arbiter of life and death. The "crust" (food), enjoyed and digested, means life and strength. Rejected it means the "stick," to supplement swift-coming weakness, and then the "prone" position, when help is vain. Mother Seigel's Syrup enabled Mr. Lewis to substitute the crust for the stick. It cured his dyspepsia.

White and Sound Teeth.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals Rowlands' Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for Rowlands' Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	7	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	7	6	20
Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	7
Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	2	34
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	3	8
G Mahim and Worli	8	7	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	17
Total	38	37	143
Total plague deaths to date	46,095	40,125	
Same date, last year 1898	21	16	96

PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

The number of cases treated in the Parsee Fever Hospital, Parel, during the month of April 1899 were 115, of which 42 remaining under treatment on the 1st April, and 73 new admissions were received during the month. The total number of plague case treated was 102, and non plague cases 13. 32 deaths occurred during the month, of which 4 occurred within 12 hours, 4 within 24 hours, 5 within 48 hours, and the remaining 19 occurred 48 hours after their admission. The total number of cases discharged cured was 35, leaving 48 patients in the Hospital on the 1st May.

BANDORA.

There was one attack and one death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Sunday; and no attack and no death on Monday.

DAMAUN.

The Plague mortality at Lower Damaun has been as follows:—On Tuesday 3, Wednesday 2, Thursday 2, Friday 2, Saturday 3, total 12, as against 18 for the same period last year. Of the 12 deaths recorded from plague between the 9th and 13th instant, 10 victims were Mahomedans. The work of disinfecting houses is being carried out as fast as it is in the power of the limited staff employed on plague duty to do. Most of the Machis have left their mandwas and returned to their houses. The Ghanchi Mahomedans who only recently removed to the mandwas are dying in there. The Banias who are in mandwas are wavering, whether to return to their houses or put their mandwas in a state to withstand the inclemency of the monsoon, and stay there. It is rumoured that the plague Commissioner intends to hand over the charge of his office to some one and leave for Goa at the end of this month. The people consider it would not be a wise step on the part of the Government to remove Dr. Pinto from, or allow him to leave, Damaun before the plague has entirely disappeared.

DADAR HEALTH CAMP.

On Saturday evening last, the residents of the Dadar Health Camp invited some of the plague officers and Municipal officers, for the purpose of thanking them personally "for the sympathetic and vigilant manner in which they have conducted the management of the camp." The Municipal Commissioner, the Deputy Municipal Commissioner and Dr. Sorab, the Deputy Health Officer, were not able to attend on account of their previous engagements. Capt. Lewis, Capt. Griffith, Lieut. Tristam, Dr. Dady Barjor, Mr. Vinayakrao Ramchandra Laxumanji, Rao Bahadur Vandeker, Mr. Balkrishna Bhiwaji Tanaji, J.P. Manik Gopal Patel and Sakharam Ganesh were among those who were present. Mr. S. S. Patker, B.A.LL.B., the honorary president, and Messrs. Ghangadar Dewji and Mr. Krishnarao Sakharam Masurkar, the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Jivan Dhonji Dhuru, Honorary Treasurer and Kashinath Devji Dhuru, of the Dadar Health Camp Committee, received Capt. Lewis, Capt. Griffith and Lieutenant Tristam on their arrival and conducted them to the Servajanik Mandap, which has been temporarily erected and was well furnished for the occasion, and the assembly cordially welcomed them. Mr. Patker then said: "On behalf of the temporary residents of this camp I beg to tender our hearty thanks to Capt. Lewis and other gentlemen who have assisted us in conducting the management of this camp in a sympathetic and vigilant manner. All our demands were met with favourable consideration by the authorities, and they were supplied with promtitude at the instance of our distinguished visitor, Capt. Lewis (cheers). He did for this camp every thing that lay in his power. (Hear, hear). The camps are one of the best resorts for people to escape from the ravages of plague because they have the advantage of free light and free air. Our camp was well looked after, as all our inconveniencies were removed at the instance of Capt. Lewis and many other gentlemen who assisted us during our short sojourn here. Capt. Lewis, Capt. Griffith and Dr. Dady-Burjor may be called the fathers of this Health Camp. We have also to thank the Municipal Commissioner and the Deputy Municipal Commissioner for the kind help they have given us from time to time. Our thanks are also due to the owners of this place for allowing us to pitch the camp here."

Capt. Lewis thanked them, remarking that the officers only did their duty. We are pleased to see that you have come out of the infected areas to live here in the open air; and if next year also a thing like this happens, I hope you will come out and start a camp here, and induce other people to do the same. There is no doubt that a lot of plague cases have been saved by people going out in the camps, Capt. Griffith and I thank you for your kind words and if you are here next year we shall only be too pleased to do the same thing. (Cheers). Floral garlands and bouquets were then presented to the guests, who shortly afterwards left after partaking of light refreshments which were provided in an adjoining shed.

THE STRAY DOG NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Our energetic Police Commissioner informed the Corporation some days back that 12,000 ownerless dogs were destroyed in Bombay last year. Will the Commissioner be good enough to oblige the residents of Grant Road, Khetwady, and Girgaum Back Road by an addition to the number by ordering the destruction of ownerless wild dogs that stray about these localities, to the danger of the lives of the passers-by.

I am a resident of Grant Road, and I can bear witness to the fact that all night wild dogs prowl about the block extending from the corner of Grant Road next to Dr. Mody's Dispensary to Khetwady Back Road, Khetwady Main Road, up to the house known in the words of the Tramway conductors as "Gold Pitha." I have noticed of late that the nuisance in that block has so far been allowed to go unredressed that all night and day wild dogs freely stroll about, keeping on barking and disturbing the night's rest of those who like myself badly require it after a day's hard work.

I hope the above complaint will be listened to by the authorities concerned, and that Khetwady, Grant Road, and Girgaum Back Road be soon cleared of this old standing nuisance.—Yours, &c.,

May 15. F. R. PAPA.

WORLEE FIRE RELIEF FUND.

The following is the final account of the Worlee Fire Relief Fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Account of subscriptions received	1,557	12	0
Sarees distributed amongst the women	66	8	0
Blankets to men	50	0	0
Rice supplied	411	0	9
Bamboos and matting supplied for the erection of temporary huts, and cash distributed	1,0[illegible]3	7	3
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	12	0
Total......Rs.	1,657	1[illegible]	0

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THE FAR EAST.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE DESTRUCTION OF FRENCH MISSIONS.

In satisfaction of the destruction of the French mission stations in Szechuan, the French Government, in addition to an indemnity of Taels 1,200,000, claims the cession of forty square miles of territory in the neighbourhood of Chungking.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

RE-OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

MANILA, April 24.

The Americans have commenced extensive operations against the Filipinos in the country surrounding Manila.

General Lawton's division has advanced to the hills beyond Novaliches, clearing the country all around.

Another flying column in command of General Macarthur had a sharp skirmish at Quingua, to the east of Malolos.

Colonel Stotzenberg and several others were killed.

CAPTURE OF CALUMPIT AND APALIT.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

PROPOSED ARMISTICE BY GENERAL LUNA.

MANILA, April 28.

Fighting having been renewed, the American troops captured Calumpit yesterday afternoon and Apalit to-day.

The Filipinos held strong positions, and fought well for a time behind their earthworks, but were ultimately driven out with considerable loss.

The wet season has set in.

Major-General MacArthur received a messenger from General Luna, who is acting on behalf of the Revolutionary Government, asking that an armistice should be mutually agreed upon pending negotiations for the re-establishment of peace.

THE NEW TERRITORY.

GAMBLING RAIDS AT KOWLOON AND SAMSUIPO.

THE POLICE STONED AT KOWLOON CITY.

Hongkong, April 15.

On Saturday afternoon, the Police, under special instructions from H. E. the Governor, raided gambling establishments at Kowloon City and Samsuipo, and succeeded in arresting thirty-three prisoners, and seizing a large quantity of gambling gear. Chief Detective Inspector Hanson was in charge of the party of Chinese constables who raided the establishment in Kowloon City. The Police on entering the house found a large number of Chinese playing at *po chi*. The people appeared to be somewhat astonished at the action of the Police and ten men were very easily arrested. The police with their prisoners proceeded along the street, and for some time it appeared as if the first gambling warrant against an establishment in Kowloon city was to be executed with little or no trouble. The Chinese, however, soon recovered from their surprise, and it became apparent to the Inspector that the party should hurry on to avoid a conflict. The shout was raised to rescue the prisoners, and the crowd surged down the narrow street at the heels of the party. Inspector Hanson ordered his men to quicken their pace, but the prisoners refused to be hurried along and sat down on their haunches. Stones were flung by the excited people, and an effort was made to rush the Police. The constables, however, were determined that they would not be baulked in their efforts to take the prisomers to the lockup, and they hustled and carried the prisoners along. The mob continued the fusilade of stones, and one of the Chinese detectives and a prisoner were injured. Eventually the praty reached the outskirts of the city, and sought refuge in the Customs House, now occupied as a Police Station. Sergeant Wright ordered out his party of Indian constables, who kept back the rabble, and the Police and their prisoners were enabled to reach the launch in safety.

At Samsuipo, raids were made by Inspector Macdonald and Sergeant McNab with parties of Chinese police. Thirteen men were arrested for street gambling and ten for gambling in a matched. A large quantity of gambling utensils and about 50dols. in money were also secured.

At the Magistracy to-day, the gamblers were brought before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, Police Magistrate, in three batches. The Chinese from Kowloon said they did not know the customs of the British. The Magistrate said the British flag was hoisted at Kowloon city a week ago, and under British law gambling was not allowed. He fined the two keepers of the gambling house 50dols. each and imposed a fine of 2dols. on each of the others.

Nine of the men found gambling in a house at Samsuipo were each fined 5dols. with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour. The tenth prisoner did not appear and his bail was estreated. Four of thirteen men arrested for street gambling were fined 5dols. and the remainder were each fined fifty cents.

BRUTAL MURDER AT PING SAN.

BRITISH EMISSARY TORTURED AND DROWNED.

Hongkong, April 25.

We have received information respecting a most brutal murder which took place in the new territory last week, the victim being a Chinese employed by the Colonial Government. It appears that shortly after the arrival of the troops and Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart at Ping San, on Wednesday last, a woman came to the British camp and reported that her husband, who resided in the valley and who had undertaken to post up the peaceful proclamation issued by H. E. the Governor, had been most cruelly tortured by the people of Ping San and then thrown into the river and drowned. From enquiries made it appeared that the murdered man arrived at the village of Ping San on the 17th April for the purpose of posting up the declaration. He was set upon by a crowd of Chinese, severely beaten with bamboos, fired at with rifles, and cruelly though not fatally tortured. The excited crowd then forced him into a crate used for carrying pigs, and he was carried through the village amidst the jeers of the populace. When the ruffians tired of their sport they threw the crate with the man still alive into the river. Search was made in the river, and confirmation of the story was found in the recovery of the crate containing the body of the murdered man.

It is now stated by Chinese who saw the advance of the Chinese force against the two companies of the Hongkong Regiment at Sheung Tsun on Tuesday last that upwards of 2,600 rebels engaged in the conflict. Colonel The O'Gorman, accompanied by Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, had arrived in the camp in the morning, and took up the command of the Kowloon Field Force. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the Chinese advanced in skirmishing order upon the British position, opening a very heavy fire. Colonel The O'Gorman ordered two companies of the Hongkong Regiment, under Captain Berger and Lieutenant Barrett, into position to receive the attack. The enemy's front extended for nearly two miles, and it has since been ascertained that the attacking force was composed of the horde of Chinese who had opened the attack at Taipo the previous day, and a force from the villages of Kam Tin, Un Long, Ping San and Ha-tsun. The latter force had evidently congregated to resist the landing of troops at Castle Peak, and some of them fired upon the shooting party organised by Mr. Potts. The whole rebel force advanced with perfect confidence that the British troops would be put to flight. The country over which they advanced is level, but there is some broken ground which afforded good shelter. The two companies of the regiment were held in restraint by their officers while the enemy advanced firing wildly with jingals, cannon and antique arms of every description. Then when the enemy had advanced to a position which made it very uncomfortable for the Regiment, the order was given to advance, Those who saw the advance of the Indians speak with enthusiasm regarding the magnificent way the two companies were handled and the implicit reliance the men had in their officers. Seeing they made no impression upon the advancing companies and finding that the bullets from the Indians' rifles had a marvellous way of finding billets in their comrades, the [illegible] force of Chinese turned their backs on th[illegible] ran in utter confusion in eve[illegible]ced, the pursuit of th[illegible] Tin and the other vil[illegible] however, that the back[illegible]and great credit is due [illegible]ain Berger and Lieutenant Barrett for their magnificent handling of the men of the Hongkong Regiment, who displayed great dash and steadiness in action.

There is still a considerable force of the Hongkong Regiment in the new territory, patrolling the district to the north of Ping San. A force of twenty-seven Police under Acting Inspector Scott is stationed at Ping San.

THE REBELS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

EVIDENCE OF ARREST.

At the Magistracy this morning before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, Police Magistrate, Wan Kong Choi (60), farmer, belonging to Lung Ah village, near Taipo; Chung Cheung (70), farmer, belonging to Lam Tsun, near Taipo; Chung Shan (42), farmer, Lam Tsun; Li To (39), tinsmith, Am Ha village, Tungkun district, were charged:—

I. That they, together with divers other evil-disposed persons, to the number of fifty and more, on the 17th day of April, 1899, being then armed with firearms and other offensive weapons, at Pat-heung Pass, British Kowloon, in this Colony, unlawfully, riotously and routously did assemble and gathered together to disturb the peace and being so assembled and gathered together armed as aforesaid, did then and there unlawfully, riotously and routously make a great noise, riot and disturbance, and did then and there remain and continue armed as aforesaid making such noise, riot and disturbance for the space of an hour and more, then next following to the great disturbance and terror not only of the liege subjects of Our Lady the Queen there being and residing, but of all other the liege subjects of Our said Lady the Queen then passing and repassing in and along the Queen's common highway there, in contempt of Our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in the like case offending and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

II. That they on the 17th day of April, 1899, being unlawfully assembled together and arrayed in warlike manner in a certain public street and highway situated in British Kowloon, in this Colony, unlawfully and to the great terror and disturbance of divers liege subjects of our Lady the Queen then and there being did make an affray in contempt of Our said Lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example of all others in the like case offending and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

His Worship—I will remand the case for a week, and if you are ready to go on before that which I think it is advisable to do, I shall do so.

The case was then remanded till Tuesday, 2nd May, at 2-15 p. m.

A LONG PREMEDITATED PLOT.

ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING AT CANTON.

CANTON, April 22.

It is stated in Canton that the recent attack upon the British Flag and its defenders at Taipohu has long been premediated and pre-arranged. It is said that as early as last autumn leaders of the Triad Society solicited subscriptions and, in order to coerce the natives, used threats. I believe that the Fatshanites—always a turbulent and foreigner-hating community—responded liberally and generously to support their patriotic fellow-countrymen, in their attempts to prevent the aggressive Britisher from gaining a peaceful possession of the recently-ceded territory. The inhabitants of the villages situated at the centre of the trouble were forced to give their quota under pains and penalties. The rowdies threatened to burn the villages, and decimate the people with the sword. One thing is evidently believed here, viz., that the whole business was previously known and arranged. If not how could the Chinese have entrenched themselves and mounted cannon? What may justly perplex sensible people is, how could such a gang of rowdies dig trenches, mount cannon, gather and mobilize their forces, and the mandarins be ignorant of it all? There is either culpable neglect or unpardonable connivance. These gentlemen know at once should a solitary foreigner innocently stroll within their dominion. But they have, of course, remained ignorant of all these warlike preparations—at least, they will so plead.

Meanwhile quietness reigns in other parts of the Province. In Canton itself, there is, I think, evidence of a more marked animosity towards foreigners than has recently been shown. The people appear to shout more frequently than they have recently been doing and to evince more acrimony than usual. Nor is this unnatural. The reading public now possess all the facts and suggestions which appear in the Honkong press. The Editors of the Chinese papers, here, secure their information without sending a representative to the 'seat of war.' They simply translate the news of the Hongkong papers, omitting, I presume, all that would militate against the sale of the paper. Outside the Provincial City, however, ignorance is the order of the day, and the people are quite ignorant of anything unusual happening.

MR. GOSCHEN ON OUR NAVAL POLICY.

At the time when the Fashoda crisis created great activity in our naval dockyards and arsenals, Mr. Goschen intimated that he was too busy to fulfil an engagement which he had made to go to Sheffield. But now that England and France have emerged contentedly from the crisis, each well satisfied at preserving "peace with honour," the First Lord of the Admiralty has a little more leisure on his hands and has found time to pay a visit to the cutlery town. He was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Sheffield Press Club, the other evening, and appropriately enough devoted a large part of his speech to the subject of our naval supremacy. In replying to the toast of "The First Lord of the Admiralty," Mr. Goschen said:—

"They might perhaps be inclined to contrast the feeling abroad in the present month with what it was in the month of October last. (Cheers.) At that time of tension and excitement there was no panic, no scare, but a serious feeling as regarded what might occur. To-day the clouds had vanished, and a more peaceful aspect was assumed by Europe at large. It was not for him to say whether the preparedness of the Navy had anything to do with the change that had come across the situation of Europe. (Cheers.) During that time he made no speeches at all. He did not do what he supposed was the naval equivalent to rattling the sword, namely, wave the Union Jack. He was told that there were whispers of reaction. He was told that in certain quarters it was believed the time of reaction had come—reaction from what to what? Reaction, he asked, from the standard which had been laid down by successive Governments as necessary to the security of the Empire, the security of our trade, and the defence of our interests and honour? Was there to be reaction from that standard? He did not believe it for a moment. (Cheers.) Reaction in what particulars? Were we to diminish the number of our sailors from year to year? The Government had worked up the personnel of the fleet from year to year, and they had worked up the shipbuilding, and he said again: Do not let the country be misled by any generalities with regard to expenditure. If the Government were wrong, let them be told where they were wrong, where they were to reduce and how they were to reduce. Those who attacked our naval policy muddled up the question and confined themselves to generalities. What was it that mainly influenced those who called for a reduction of expenditure? Those who called for that reduction believed in the peaceful disposition of other countries, but they were pessimists as regarded their own country. They called us aggressive, and believed we wished to carry on warfare. They were profoundly confident that they understood the peaceful dispositions of other nations, but those men ought to be put through a compulsory course of international politics. (Laughter, and much cheering.) These men did not know what the colonial policy of Germany now was. They did not know what the colonial policy of France was. They scarcely knew what our own colonial policy was. (Laughter.) But at all events while they did not object to the attitude and to the action of foreign countries, he asked them at least to do us justice and to accord to us the privilege of defending that which was ours, which had been ours, and which, please God, would continue to be ours. (Loud cheers.) Everyone could realise that we were in difficult circumstances geographically from what we used to be. There was one argument which the utopian advocates of reduction might put forward, and that was that the dangers to our interests were not such as they were represented to be; but had not the situation changed during the past forty or fifty years? The theory of the right and tight little island was almost exploded, because we now had frontiers in so many parts of the world, and every citizen of this country must adapt himself to the contemplation of these new conditions. Another school advocated the erection of granaries to secure our food supply, but our supremacy could rest only upon one basis, the supremacy of the sea. That supremacy was what this country had always claimed, and must under all circumstances maintain. (Cheers.) Another school who suggested our expenditure was excessive had an inborn and natural instinct that we must be supreme at sea irrespective of the study of any statistics with regard to the ships of other nations. They had imbibed with their mothers' milk the belief that Britannia rules the waves. His answer to them was: Let us gauge the power of other countries, while looking to the defence of our own interests. Let us face the situation to-day, whatever preparations were necessary, not only in the abstract, but in the concrete. (Cheers.) Looking to what other countries were doing, preparations must be made, and large and increasing expenditure must be incurred. The national conscience was as sound to-day as ever, and he was confident that the strength of the British character and its sound common-sense would check any tendency to hysterical emotion, and serve the country to sustain and courageously discharge all new and present duties. (Loud cheers.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 15.

WE chronicled under Saturday evening's date the latest news received through Reuter, and have this evening little or nothing else besides local intelligence to report.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	63,000	35,000	31,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	22,000	35,000	21,000
" " to Continent	26,000	36,000	44,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	79,48,000	82,64,000	65,15,000
" " to U. K. "	31,61,000	32,07,000	29,08,000
" to Continent "	30,55,000	35,16,000	26,56,000
" Stock in the Ports "	7,40,000	5,76,000	407,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 12th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	40,50,000	34,37,690	28,89,190
" " of Surats	2,07,000	1,76,240	2,22,540

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	15,49,000	12,10,220	11,46,7'0
" London	5,000	3,000	5,000
American afloat	70,000	1,25,800	83,030
East Indian "	8,000	8,000	5,500
Total	16,32,000	13,47,020	12,40,250
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 13-32d.	3 9-16d.	4 5-32d.
" Good Bhownugger	2 25-32d.	3d.	3 15-32d.
Difference	5-8d.	9-16d.	11-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ended on Saturday last, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc. Rs.	14,08,404
" " Branches	Inc. "	1,74,044
Other " "	Dec. "	15,72,871
Government Securities		Unchanged.
Other authorised "		Unchanged.
Loans	Dec. "	5,44,797
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc. "	39,184
Balances with other Banks	Inc. "	29,550
Cash	Inc. "	2,42,631

Against the preceding week's diminution in the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank of 18 1-4 lakhs, at 92 3-4 lakhs, there was an increment last week amounting to some 2 1-2 lakhs, at 95 lakhs. To Public Deposits at the Head Office, and at the Branches, there were additions of 14 lakhs and 1 3-4 lakhs, respectively. In private Deposits there was a falling off to the extent of 15 3-4 lakhs. Loans were 5 1-2 lakhs less. Bills Discounted and Purchased were 1-4 lakh higher; and the Balances with other Banks were greater to a like extent.

COTTON.—There has been little or no business doing to-day, the only purchases reported being 850 bales on account of the mills, comprising chiefly Dhamangaum. For "good" Bhownugger, May delivery, Rs. 123 1-2 per candy was quoted.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet but steady, with a small business passing; prices are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,436	bales.
Wheat	39,278	cwts.
Linseed	10,310	"
Rapeseed	15,303	"
Gingellyseed	1,798	"
Poppyseed	6,872	"
Groundnuts	555	"
Castorseed	1,848	"
Rice	5,509	"

EXCHANGE has been steady in tone to-day at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates remained at this level throughout the day, without much being reported either way, and closed at same :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 31-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic 1s. 3 31-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-8d. "
Francs ..... 1·69 1-2 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet at 10 15-16 for cash, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 101 3-8 for the settlement; Threes are unchanged at 95; nominal.

SHARES.—James Greaves mills are Rs. 10 higher; Swadeshi Rs. 5. Queen are Rs. 10 lower, Mahaluxmee Rs. 15. Tapti Valley Railway are Rs. 2 1-2 less.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 13th May, as compared with the statement of 6th May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 6. Rs.	May 13. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,65,271	63,73,675
Do. do. at Branches	49,65,957	51,41,001
Other Deposits	316,32,391	300,59,520
Post Bills	4,206	4,206
Credits, undrawn	19,56,015	17,29,671
Rs...	611,24,840	609,08,073
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	104,63,384	104,63,384
Other authorised Securities	33,24,511	33,24,511
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	79,82,949	79,99,622
Loans do. do. do.	178,10,442	172,65,645
Bills Discounted and purchased	117,29,854	117,69,038
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	28,819	28,821
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	86,953	1,16,503
Cash	93,75,173	95,17,804
Rs...	611,24,840	609,08,073

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lynrowan, 1,797 tons, Captain W Waring, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Annandale, 2,537 tons, Captain T W Milne, cleared yesterday, for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Florida, 2,050 tons, Captain W Chapman, which arrived in harbour on May 13th, from Cardiff 15th April, brought a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain J Wilson, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta 16th April, brought a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3,496 tons, Captain Geo. Brown, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta 3rd May, brought a cargo of 6,950 tons of coal, 1 horse and 1 deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Merkara, 1,919 tons, Captain R B Kedslie, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta 16th April, via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr J D Macfurlane and 10 deck pa[illegible]gers.

THE B I S N Co's st[illegible] Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain H Bamber, will sail to-day, for Karachi and Kattyawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Capt W M Cubetts, Asst Surg E G George and 65 deck.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1,781 tons, [illegible]ptain J C Bohnsuck, cleared yesterday, for Zanzibar, with [illegible]eneral cargo and the following passengers :—General Sir P Sy[illegible]ons, Lieut Barclay, Mr St John Gilbert, Mr and Mrs J N Talat[illegible], Mr E Allarakhia, Mr Baber Mahomed Bux, Mr Keilly Mr A [illegible] Gomes, Mr B J Staines and 55 deck.

ARRI[illegible]AL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O[illegible]o's steamer Ballaarat, 2,860 tons, Captain C L W Field, arrive[illegible] harbour yesterday from Shanghai, 24th April, via interme[illegible] ports and Colombo, with China and Australian Mails, a ge[illegible]ral cargo and following passengers :—Capt W Thwaites, Mr [illegible] E Jooma, Mr Rattanjee, Mr Y Konashi, Capt and Mrs S[illegible]field, Miss Hanson, Mr Moncrieff and 1 deck.

AR[illegible]LS.

May.	Vessel.	[illegible]	From.
15	Ballaarat s	Field	Shanghai, April 24.
	Merkara s	Kedslie	Calcutta, April 16.
	Clan Macneil s	......	[illegible]lasgow.

DEPARTUR[illegible]

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destin[illegible]
15	Oolobaria s	Sheldrick	Calcutta.
	Matin s	Archer	Amsterdam and Hull
	Annandale s	Milne	Kobe via Singapore.
	Sultan s	Bahusack	Zanzibar.
	Lynrowan s	Waring	Antwerp.

The steamer Pachumba, Bamber, for Karachi, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday ;—
Steamer Mazagon, for China.
" Sutlej, for Aden.
" Ancona, for Jeddah &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 15.

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—6 cases medicine 23 packages earthenware, etc. Heerji Moolji and Co ; 3 cases provision A M Sodder ; 42 bales old news papers Sewji Ramji ; 12 bales writing paper and 2 cases stationery Nazerally and Cumroodin ; 10 cases medicine A M Sodder ; 95 cases wine Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee ; 1 case stationery Hussonally Abdoolally ; 33 cases oilmanstores 49 cases wine and 50 cases ale Dhunjibhoy Cowasji ; 43 cases oilmanstores 3 cases cheese and 7 cases salt Cowasji Ruttonji and Sons ; 8 cases provision etc. D Dadabhoy ; 6 cases medicine Valubji Bhicca and Co.

Clydesdale s—5 cases soap Dhunjibhoy Cowasji ; 8 casks ink and 1 case writing paper Hussonally Abdoolally.

Peninsular s—15 cases medicine M Amersey and Co ; 10 cases salt B R Billimoria ; 1 case chemicals Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

Persia s—2 hogsheads wine F Nusserwanji.

Hispania s—101 cases whisky Eduiji Bezonji.

Lord Kelwin s—17 casks mineral lubricating oil M M Bottlewalla and Co ; 62 cases medicine J A Kirkbride and Co. 20 barrels mineral lubricating oil Surufally Manooji and Co.

Rheinfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit and 2 hogsheads brandy Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

Singapore s—6 cases [illegible] Soader ; 50 cases wine [illegible]

Imperatrix s—2 [illegible] wji.

Egypt s—50 cases [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PARISH—May 10, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of H M Parish, Bengal Police, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1899.

WE have been favoured by Mr. H. D. McLeod, who has for many years been urging the Government to restore to India its ancient gold currency, with a statement of his proposals, supplementing the evidence which he gave before the Currency Commission on the 16th March. Mr. McLeod has for some forty years devoted himself to the scientific study of the principles underlying currency and banking. He was selected by the Royal Commissioners for the Codification of English Law, to prepare the Digest of the Law of Bills of Exchange, Bank-notes, and kindred subjects. Many years ago, being a barrister, trained in mercantile law, and becoming a director of a bank, he found it necessary to examine in a serious spirit the current works on Economics. They were written by literary men who had not "the faintest conception of the great juridical and scientific principles and organisation of the colossal system of credit, nor of the mechanism of banking in its various developments." He gave special attention to Indian Currency questions, which he studied from the earliest times to the present day. He holds that it was absolutely indispensable to close the Mints to the free coinage of silver in 1893, to save the Government of India from bankruptcy. In his opinion, that step ought to have been taken in 1864 when the rupee was at par. India would have been saved £100,000,000 sterling which the demonetisation of gold by Lord Dalhousie eleven years before entailed upon this country. When the Mints were closed to gold by that high-handed Viceroy in 1853, the amount of gold coin in circulation was estimated at £120,000,000 sterling. In 1865, twelve years after the demonetisation of gold as a legal tender, sovereigns still circulated in vast quantities in every part of India. Anglo-Indians and Natives joined in the demand that the sovereign should be made the standard currency unit. As we know, the probability of the establishment of a gold standard has led to a large importation of sovereigns in Bombay and Calcutta during the last year. Sovereigns and other gold coins have been hoarded, especially in the Native States, for many years past. Mr. McLeod is doubtless justified in his belief that if sovereigns were declared unlimited legal tender, large quantities would come forth and be restored to circulation. Lord Northbrook, in an article in the *National Review*, showed very clearly that throughout all history India had a gold coinage. The Mogul Empire followed the practice of the Hindu dynasties which it dispossessed, in coining gold freely. The Native States of Southern India did the same, and in the present century the Madras Government paid its troops with the gold pagoda, value seven rupees, which was the unit of accounts in that Presidency. Mr. McLeod completely explodes the delusion, so generally entertained, that the silver rupee is the traditional coin of India.

If the closing of the Mints five years ago was the only alternative to the bankruptcy of the Government of India, the reopening of them now would, in the opinion of this specialist, be simple madness. The fall of every penny in the rupee involves the payment of an additional million sterling for the home charges in London. The decline of the rupee from two shillings to one and four pence made it necessary to impose new taxes amounting to eight millions to meet those charges. The re-opening of the Mints would send down the rupee to tenpence or elevenpence. That would mean additional taxation amounting to six millions, but it is not likely that the rupee would remain at elevenpence if the re-opened Mints stimulated the output of silver in the mines of the world. Under such circumstances the value of the rupee would probably go down to sixpence. Mr. McLeod thinks it probable that it would go even lower than that. It need not be said that such a depreciation of the currency would involve India in bankruptcy and ruin. And the disaster would not be confined to the treasury; there would be a withdrawal of capital from India which would cripple and destroy many important industries. Mr. Lindsay, of the Bank of Bengal, is undoubtedly correct in predicting that the fall of the rupee to elevenpence would cause an immense withdrawal of capital from this country. It would be difficult to assign limits to the panic amongst British investors if the rupee were to toboggan down to sixpence. Some of the most important mines in Australia, Mexico, and the United States produce silver at sixpence an ounce, the process of reducing the silver ore under improved methods greatly lessening the cost, and at least one authority anticipates that certain mines will produce silver at threepence an ounce.

The re-opening of the Mints being out of the question, and bi-metallism being discarded by other nations which have been compelled to adopt a gold standard by the fall in the value of silver, India has but one means of establishing her currency on a stable basis, namely, by reverting to her ancient gold currency. That is not only the contention of Mr. McLeod; it is the conclusion to which the weight of evidence taken by the Commission clearly points. At present the general consensus of opinion is that the change should be effected by fixing the value of the rupee at one and fourpence, fifteen rupees to the sovereign. For a year past, this has been, with slight fluctuations, the actual rate of exchange. But it must not be forgotten that when the Mints were closed, and Lord Lansdowne's Government, unnecessarily alarmed lest the rupee might go up at a bound to one and ninepence or even two shillings, fixed the maximum for the time being at one and fourpence, it was stated that eventually the rate might be permitted to rise to one and sixpence. Had Indian opinion been consulted in 1864, the rupee would all these years have been at par, just as the shilling has remained the twentieth part of a pound sterling, though its value as bullion is considerably less. That opportunity having been irretrievably lost, we must now deal as best we can with the circumstances of the present time, keeping an open mind as to the possibilities of arriving by slow degrees at the eighteenpenny ideal of the Government of India in 1893. Accepting, then, the present rate of fifteen rupees to the pound, what are the means of providing India with a gold currency when establishing the gold standard? Lord Northbrook has shown that the indigenous gold supply of India, already amounting to £3,000,000 sterling per annum, would almost of itself be sufficient for the purpose, if it were coined in the Indian mints, instead of being sent to the London market at heavy cost for freight, insurance and brokerage. Mr. McLeod goes further, and shows that over and above this annual supply there is an immense accumulation of gold in coin and bullion in the country which could be easily brought into circulation. India in all ages possessed an abundant gold currency which survived for years after gold ceased to be a legal tender in 1853. There is no doubt that a good deal of native gold coins and Company's gold rupees are still hoarded. The Government of India should receive these coins in the public treasuries in payment of taxes at a tariff establishing their relation to the sovereign. When paid in, they should be at once transmuted into sovereigns and half-sovereigns. The gold, hoarded as bullion, or worn as ornaments, is estimated at £300,000,000; it may be taken as something enormous without accepting an estimate that must be largely conjectural. A great deal of this would come to the Mints if a small premium were offered, such as the gold companies would receive by the saving of charges on gold exported to London. We have this known fact to go by, that there is official record of the import into India, since 1835, of gold exceeding in value £160,000,000. In 1865 and since, the native bankers have shown their preference for gold by organising a currency, among themselves, of gold stamped by the Bombay banks. So much store is set upon these bank marks, that one well known institution obtains two annas in the tola for gold bars identical in fineness with those of other banks, simply because their imprint is more sought after in the Mofussil. In effect gold and silver bars are used as currency almost as if they were coin. There can be no question that the reversion to a gold currency would be popular throughout India, token silver being still used, as it is in England and in other European countries, for the small transactions of every-day life. With nearly three million sovereigns in the Mints, and the other sources of supply just indicated, to draw upon in the country itself, there can be no difficulty in restoring to India its ancient gold currency.

THE three hundredth anniversary of Oliver Cromwell's birth was fully recognised by the press throughout the country as worthy of special celebration by the nation. But it cannot be said that there were any correspondingly adequate demonstrations of a popular kind to commemorate the services of the great Protector, although the newspapers devoted columns to the occasion, in the shape of "leading," historical and biographical articles. Most of these articles were appreciative, as befits an age which has seen fit, not perhaps wholly uninfluenced by Carlyle, to rehabilitate the great Ironside and give him a place among the mighty men who have made England. But although popular opinion has changed from the days in which Cromwell was regarded as a disagreeable and meddlesome person who had added regicide to his other morbid iniquities, it has been slow to give itself outward expression. It was not until the other day that a bust of Cromwell found a place within the precincts of St. Stephen's, the gift of a private donor, and although it is true that Manchester possesses a fine statue of him, no national memorial of Cromwell exists, although it has just been intimated that an offer has been anonymously made to erect such a memorial, in the shape of a statue, at a cost of £3,000. It is not, then, a matter for surprise that the tercentary of Cromwell was celebrated in a very imperfect way in the Metropolis, where, indeed, it resolved itself into three special services in the City Temple. Of these services, public attention has been almost wholly concentrated upon the one held in the morning, owing to the extremely strong language in which Dr. Parker indulged in the sermon which he preached. He made his sermon the medium of a condemnation of the Prince of Wales and Lord Rosebery, remarking "to princes they looked for noble deeds, noble ideals; but when Prince and Premier were found on the racecourse, he could only feel, like Ezra, astonished, and sit down and rend his mantle." But his choicest denunciation was reserved for the Sultan of Turkey, concerning whom he used the following language:—"On learning," said Dr. Parker, "that the Kaiser, during his visit to the East, referred to the Sultan—the 'Great Assassin'—as 'My friend the Sultan,' all that he could respond was that the Sultan might be the Kaiser's friend, but, speaking for himself, he said, 'God damn the Sultan.'" Of course the theatrical exaggeration of the pastor of the City Temple is well known in London, and is usually freely discounted. But on this occasion criticism has been rife, and in many quarters indignation has been freely expressed, while the various epithets applied to the sermon have ranged from "strong" to "extraordinary." At Huntingdon, as became the birth-place of Cromwell, there were somwhat more elaborate celebrations of the anniversary than elsewhere, those being inaugurated by Huntingdonians in London dining together at the George Hotel, Huntingdon, a number of local people joining the party. The celebrations throughout the country were practically confined to those inspired by the National Council of Free Churches, under whose auspices some six hundred local Councils arranged meetings to commemorate the tercentary.

THE restrictions prohibiting Anglo-Indians when returning to England from taking with them their canine pets have often been the cause for loud complaint. Even if owners have been willing to subscribe to the conditions laid down by the Board of Agriculture, they have met with additional difficulties by reason of the P. and O. Steamship Company refusing to take dogs on board. It is most important that measures should be adopted which will prevent the re-introduction of rabies into England, in which country it has become practically extinct, but the rules prescribed by a memorandum recently published by the Board of Agriculture are unreasonable. The first step to be taken is to write to London for a licence for landing a dog, and the application should state the breed, sex, age and colour of the dog, and the name of the householder who will keep it in quarantine for six months after landing. All this should be done giving sufficent time for the Board of Agriculture to make enquiries in the country of embarkation and to inspect its English home before sailing, and shipowners are informed they cannot properly permit the embarkation of dogs for England unless a licence has been procured. As the rate of progress connected with Departmental enquiries cannot by any possible stretch of imagination be called fast, it will be necessary to make application for the dog licence fully six months before returning to England. It seems ridiculous to make it compulsory to apply first to London, as the Board of Agriculture would have to write back to some official here to institute enquiries. The report would be sent back to England, and after consideration the applicant would be informed of the result of his application. The desire to safeguard the public would surely be met by enquires being made by competent Indian officials, together with it being made compulsory on dog-owners to report their arrival immediately on reaching the port of their distination. When the voyage has terminated troubles begin afresh. The dog has to be hurried to its home, where the arrival will be under the supervision of the officers of the Board and of the local authority for six months. If, however, it behaves well and remains healthy it is possible for the unfortunate creature to regain all a dog's privileges after ninety days.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia with the outward mails of the 5th instant left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 7 a.m., on Friday next.

THE 27th Biluchis left Mombassa in the Clive, to return to India on the 11th instant.

GENERAL SIR BINDON BLOOD pays a short visit to Simla this month, arriving about the 23rd instant.

COLONEL THORNTON, Commissioner of Ajmere, goes on furlough next month. Colonel Ravenshaw, Officiating Resident, Meywar, will officiate.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL P. JEFFREYS, commanding the Nerbudda district, takes 90 days' privilege leave to England from the 1st June. Colonel Young, 4th B.C., will officiate in the command during his absence.

WE understand that Major Mein, 1st Punjab Infantry, is to be given the command of the 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzais, *vice* Colonel Barrow, who vacates on the 13th June, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, 35th Sikhs, gets the command of the 17th Bengal Infantry at Benares.

THE full title of the work which, as we recently announced, the late Sir Robert Warburton had practically seen through the Press before his death, is "Eighteen Years in the Khyber; with Personal Reminiscences of service in India, and especially among the Afridis on our N. W. frontier."

GOVERNMENT has decided to purchase 400 mules in Cyprus and Italy, and Colonel Kuper, Remount Agent at Calcutta, leaves shortly to procure the animals. They are urgently required for ordnance and baggage purposes, as well as for the new Mountain Battery about to be raised.

TAKING six maunds per acre to be the normal rate of outturn for linseed, rapeseed and mustard, and 4½ maunds per acre for other oilseeds, the gross outturn of all the oilseed crops of Lower Bengal during 1898-99 amounts, according to the final report of the Agricultural Department, to 785,100 tons, against 749,400 tons estimated to have been the outturn in 1897-98.

THE Simla Amateur Dramatic Club gave a large "At Home" at the Gaiety Theatre on Thursday afternoon, when the boxes were auctioned for the season. The result beat all previous records, the lower boxes for the first and second nights during the season realising about Rs. 11,000. The highest price paid for a box was 700 rupees, and the rate per seat works out at about Rs. 13. Financially a highly successful season is assured. The upper tier of boxes were not sold.

THE Government of Mysore has resolved to import into its Prison Regulations the rules in force in British India in the matter of earning remission and gratuities by prisoners of all classes for good conduct and scrupulous attention to all prison Regulations. These Regulations relate to what is technically known as the "Marks System," and have been in force in British India during the last 14 years, and have worked very satisfactorily. There is therefore every likelihood of these Regulations bringing about equally satisfactory results in the Mysore Jail administration.

THE ups and downs in a military career are proverbial, and the appointment of Colonel Hector Macdonald, of Egyptian fame, to command the Sirhind District, is a striking illustration in point. At Umballa Colonel Macdonald will find not only his own old regiment, the 92nd Highlanders, but two officers under whom he served as a sergeant will now be commanding regiments under his orders: these being Lieutenant-Colonel Dick Cunyngham of the 92nd, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke-Collis of the 34th Pioneers. Further, one of his staff officers will be Major Younghusband, who was present with the Guides at Kabul when Colour-Sergeant Hector Macdonald earned his promotion from the ranks.

WRITING of Mr. H. A. Jones's new play "Carnac Sahib" the London correspondent of a contemporary says :—"The crudity of this latest production of his is not a little surprising. London is the most popular of the 'happy hunting grounds' of 'old Indian', and no difficulty need be experienced by a man in Mr. Jones's social position in making up for his own inexperience of India by consulting retired military men and civilians who spent the best part of their lives in that country. But, as it is, he has produced a play about India, or rather about Anglo-India, that betrays at almost every point a want of local knowledge. Moreover, the plot, if plot it can be called, is of the most unsatisfactory description."

COMPLAINTS about domestic servants in India are too common to excite much attention, but, observes the *Pioneer*, the nuisance of hired "chits" has become so pronounced that some steps to arrest the evil were urgently required. It is therefore gratifying to learn of the fate of two bearers who, at the instance of the Manager of the Allahabad Domestic Servants' Agency, stood recently charged in the court of the Cantonment Magistrate with false impersonation, and have just been sentenced each to a year's rigorous imprisonment. There can be little doubt that the practice of obtaining employment with borrowed or purchased "chits" obtains very largely, but one or two sentences of this kind ought to serve as a deterrent.

A FORTHCOMING work which will be awaited with great interest in India, is "Lumsden of the Guides: being a Sketch of the Life of Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden, K. C. S. I., C. B., with selections from his correspondence and occasional papers:" by General Sir Peter Lumsden, G. C. B., C. S. I., and Mr. George R. Elsmie, C. S. I., late of the Punjab Civil Service. The work will include a record of Lumsden's services during the Afghan, Sutlej, Punjab, and Frontier Campaigns, as well as the Raising of the Corps of Guides, and experiences, military and political, on the Afghan Frontier before and after the annexation of the Punjab in 1847. Mr. Murray is the Publisher.

A SHILLONG correspondent writes with reference to the death of Major H. W. Priestly, lately second in command of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles: "During his long connection with the province of Assam, Major Priestly made innumerable friends, and his capabilities as a soldier and a sportsman, as well as his proficiency in all games, enhanced the popularity that his genial nature earned for him. For over five years he was Adjutant of the Assam Valley Administrative Battalion, and the members of that corps (now the Assam Valley Light Horse) will long remember him as an ideal Adjutant; his geniality, tact and good fellowship, as well as his soldierlike qualities enabling him to fulfil the duties of that difficult position in a way that is given to few. By his death his regiment loses a fine officer and a good sportsman—one whose place it will be hard to fill."

CASES of enteric fever are again reported from Dagshai, although the cantonments have been left empty during the last two seasons and the sanitation and watersupply have been most carefully looked to in the interval. The fact that the half dozen cases that have occurred are all among the last drafts out from Home, seems to indicate clearly that it has been brought up, and is not due to local causes. An outbreak of the same disease is also reported from Chakrata among the troops newly arrived in the station. These appear to have left Meerut in good health, and inquiry is accordingly being made into the condition of the camping-stages along the route, to discover, if possible, any causes that may account for the infection.

AT a Committee meeting of the Kanan Devan Planters' Association held on the 8th instant, Mr. H. M. Knight in the Chair, the issues of the "Times of Ceylon" containing correspondence with reference to the alleged crimping of 20,000 coolies from Ceylon for Travancore, and the whole of Mr. Davidson's correspondence with regard to Mr. Martin's 40 coolies, were laid before the meeting, and two Resolutions were passed. In the first, the Meeting expressed sympathy with those Ceylon proprietors whose Superintendents were misled by their kanganies and the statements in the "Times of Ceylon," and, "while desirous of working in harmony with Ceylon planters and having no intention of taking any Ceylon coolies at present," emphatically protested against any attempt being made by Ceylon agitators to dictate to the members of this Association as to what coolies they should employ or where they should come from. In the second Resolution, the Meeting expressed its strong disapproval of the publication of baseless rumours by our contemporary and very severely condemned certain of its editorial statements.

THE "Independance Belge," discussing the situation in the Far East, condemns Lord Salisbury's "invertebrate policy," and adds that the Celestials have gradually learned to fear the parade of British warships less than a few well-timed words from a Russian diplomat.

IN a letter to "Nature," Sir W. J. L. Wharton makes some interesting remarks on Falcon Island, in the Tonga group. It seems that this island suddenly came into existence as the result of an eruption, and, in 1885 was about two miles long and 250 feet high. When, however, it was sought for by Captain Field in H.M.S. Penguin last year nothing but a breaking shoal was found, the sea having wiped the island out. It will, as Sir William says, be interesting to see to what depth the sea will eventually cut this shoal down to. He himself believes that it may quite possibly be cut down to over 20 fathoms.

A CORRESPONDENCE of especial interest to ladies is now proceeding in a contemperary on the subject of trailing skirts. It has arisen in consequence of the new fashion that has recently ousted the more reasonable form of short skirt for walking, which, it was anticipated, had come to stay. As one correspondent rightly points out, no woman would trail her skirts along the London pavement if she gave the matter a moment's thought. She appeals for paths fit to walk upon, and while delicately suggesting that certain classes of the sterner sex might aid in the task of keeping our pavements clean, makes the very proper suggestion that the local authorities should give some attention to the matter.

THE barque Ladstock has arrived at Adelaide from Liverpool, after an eventful voyage. On January 4th, the master first noticed a want of smartness among the crew, and at midnight they came aft and refused to work the ship. They proposed that he should go into the nearest port and procure another crew. The captain then divided the boys and two of the hands who would not join the mutineers into watches, locked and secured the galley, and rigged a store in the cabin, as the boys were afraid to live forward. Next day the men came aft full of confidence, impudence, and assurance. The captain tackled the biggest of the lot, and, covering him with a revolver, ordered him to put his hands up. He was completely cowed, and in five minutes three of the worst were in irons. It was almost impossible for the boys to work the ship, but at length the men came aft and agreed to assist. With this short-handed crew the vessel was brought 8,178 miles.

MESSRS. BARNUM AND BAILEY have had for more than twelve months four complete trains running all fitted with the American automatic couplings, and all the cars built in England. The other day Mr. J. T. McCaddon, one of the directors in close touch with the department, informed a repesentative of the "Birmingham Post," that they had had no difficulties, no complaints of any kind. The design of their cars was submitted to the railway Clearing House, which represents the whole of the railway of the United Kingdom and no demur was made with regard to the couplings. The only question that was raised was as to the possibility of the cars, with their great length, and the great distance between the bogies, taking safely the curves of the English railways. The Great Northern Company were dubious on this point; but the cars travelled round the sharpest curve on their line, that at Retford Junction without difficulty and have since taken quite easily a still sharper curve on the way to the Royal Albert Docks.

IT has been officially announced at Rome that the British Channel Squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, will arrive in Sardinian waters to greet King Humbert and Queen Margherita in the name of Queen Victoria. The squadron will remain in Sardinian waters and will visit the Gulf of Palmas, the Cagliari Bay, Aranci Bay, Porto Conte, and the roadstead of Alghero. According to the *Tribuna*, the Channel Squadron will not meet the French squadron in Sardinian waters. The Italian and French squadrons will leave Cagliari together, but will separate at the mouth of the gulf. The Italian vessels will then proceed to Aranci Bay, where they will meet the British Channel Squadron, when Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson will entertain the King and Queen at luncheon on board the flagship Majestic. The Channel Squadron then left Gibraltar for Sardinia.

IT is all very well for English newspapers to laugh to scorn the proposals offered in the "Revue des deux Mondes" for a descent upon our shores, says a correspondent, but in official circles the matter is regarded with grave concern. So, at least, says the "Echo de l'Armee," which claims to be well informed. Let journalists laugh, but the British Government and naval officers have reached a very different conclusion. They connect the article of the "Revue" with the speech of M. Lockroy, and recognise the seriousness of the outlook. If an anonymous contributor has put forward such ideas, is it not clear that they prevail in the Rue Royale? We do not quite see why they should, though vigorous imagination certainly does flourish in that quarter. But the "Echo" bids us beware. Whatever might have been the case a few months ago, now France is well prepared both for attack and defence.

THE question, "What is the real nationality of that wonderful human document Esterhazy?" finds its answer in the particulars set out by his Serene Highness Nicolas-Paul-Anthoine-Marie Prince Esterhazy, head of the Hungarian house of that historic name, in support of the summons he has obtained leave to serve on the Commandant, requiring him to abstain from using the name of Esterhazy otherwise than preceded by Walsin, and also to abstain from using the title of Count and the arms of the Esterhazy family. The Prince states that, having consulted the State registers in order to discover the latter's exact genealogy, he finds that: (*a*) A male child was born on May 7 1767, at Vallerangue (Gard), to whom the names Jean Marie-Auguste were given without any indication of father or mother. (*b*) That on the 20th prairial of the year V. of the Republic, Jean-Marie-Auguste, merchant, then aged twenty-nine years, was married to a Mdlle. Cartier, and presented himself before the registrar as Jean-Marie-Auguste Esterhazy, natural son of Marianne Esterhazy, adopted and recognised by her. (*c*) That two children were born of that union: (1) Valentin-Joseph Esterhazy, at Nimes, the 30th germinal, year X., "son of Jean Marie Esterhazy, proprietor, and Marie-Marthe Cesarine-Adelaide Cartier." (2) Louis Joseph Ferdinand, at Nimes, March 20, 1807, son of the same persons. From the younger son is issue the Commandant Marie Charles-Ferdinand, born in Paris, December 16, 1847, whose proper name, it is shown, is Walsin-Esterhazy. From the foregoing the French nationality of the Commandant appears to be indisputable.

GRAMS.

S TELEGRAMS.]

MUSSULMANS QUITTING CRETE.

LONDON, MAY 14.

A large exodus of Cretan Mussulmans to Turkey continues, despite the efforts made by Prince George to induce them to remain.

ANOTHER ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

It has been arranged that the Prince and Princess of Wales will go to Dublin in August for the Horse Show.

THE "TIMES" ON RUSSIA'S LATEST DEMANDS.

MAY 15.

The "Times," in a leading article, to-day, says that the demand made by M. Giers on behalf of the Russian Government to build a railway connecting the Manchurian system with Pekin directly tends to frustrate the object of the recent agreement made between Russia and Great Britain, viz., the avoidance of any cause of conflict.

The article adds that British trade in China rests upon British power and prestige, which are both seriously endangered by this recent action on the part of Russia.

THE PHILIPINOS SUE FOR PEACE.

A telegraphic despatch from General Otis to Washington states that the Philipinos have requested permission to send a Commission to Manila to arrange terms of peace with the United States.

The request of the Philipinos to send a Commission has been granted.

LATEST FROM THE SOUDAN.

The "Daily News'" correspondent at Cairo states that the British troops are leaving Khartoum for the summer, and it is not thought that the Khalifa will take the offensive.

ILLNESS OF SIR H. IRVING.

Sir Henry Irving is suffering from a serious affection of the throat, and has been ordered complete rest by his medical advisers. He will thus have to resign his part in M. Sardou's play of Robespierre, lately produced at the Lyceum Theatre.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with mails of the 5th instant, left here for Bombay, at 5 p.m., to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

A salutary reminder appears in to-day's General Orders calling attention of all Commanding Officers to the fact that they alone when requisitioned by Civil power are responsible for conducting the operations and for judging in what manner the troops can best effect the object indicated by the Civil Officer. The Memorandum adds that a case has recently occurred in which this has not been realised.

The 27th Baluchis from Mombassa are expected on the 20th instant at Karachi, where the regiment will be stationed.

Official intimation has arrived of the appointment of Colonel C. J. Long, from the Egyptian Army, to the Royal Horse Artillery at Umballa.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant Lash is appointed Adjutant, 13th mbay Infantry.

Lieutenant Keighley, from the Scottish Rifles, ciates as Squadron Officer, 6th Bombay Cavalry.

Lieutenant Lenno, from 13th Bombay Infantry, comes Wing Officer, 17th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant Steers, from the 19th Bombay Infantry, comes Wing Officer, 14th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant Hall becomes Wing Officer, 8th Bom- y Infantry.

Lieutenant Da Costa officiates as Fourth Squadron mmander, 5th Bombay Cavalry.

Captain Cartwright, from the 6th Bombay Cavalry, ciates as Second-in-Command, 2nd Bombay Lan- rs.

Second Lieutenant Carter, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, officiates as Wing Officer, 17th Bombay Infantry.

RETIREMENT.

Major Davidson, Mint Master, Bombay, will be retired on pensin on the 18th instant, on attaining the prescribed age.

FRONTIER NEWS.

ANOTHER JAJI RAID.

On the evening of the 12th instant, a party of Jajis raided the cattle of Yakubi and Shakai villages grazing on the right bank of the Kurrum River, 45 cows and 44 goats being carried off.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

OPENING OF BRANCH LINES.

The Guna-Bara extension of the Bina-Guna Railway (73 miles long) was to have been formally opened for traffic to-day.

The Palia-Chanpiari Ghat section of the Bengal and North-Wertern (Ganges Gogra-Doab Railway extension), 29 miles long, was opened for passenger traffic on the 12th instant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115½.
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 1-8
Bar Silver	28

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, MAY 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel left here this afternoon, for Bombay.

KARACHI, MAY 14.

The Austrian Lloyds steamer Silesia, from Trieste to Bombay sailed this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MAY 12.

The Austrian Lloyds steamer Vindobona, from Bombay, to Japan, arrived this morning.

KARACHI, MAY 13.

The same Company's steamer Maria Valerie, from ombay to Trieste, sailed this afternoon, and the steamer Silesia, from Trieste to Bombay, arrived this morning.

ADEN, MAY 14.

The same Company's steamer Imperator, from Trieste, sailed this afternoon and is due in Bombay on the 20th instant.

COLOMBO, MAY, 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Tientsin extra left here at midnight on Saturday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday.

COLOMBO, MAY 15.

Mail steamer Nubia from Aden arrived.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

THE CALCUTTA FLOUR MILLS BURNT DOWN.

MACHINERY WORTH ONE AND A-HALF LAKH DESTROYED.

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

Early this morning, a destructive fire broke out in the Calcutta Flour Mills at Balliaghatta, near the Maniktolla Plague Hospital. Information of the occurrence reached the Central Station between 3 and 4 a.m., and the Calcutta Fire Brigade, under Superintendent Millard, with Mr. J. Holmes, officiating Engineer, with a steam engine, at once went to the spot.

The entire mill building—a very large one—with corrugated iron roofs, was found in flames from end to end, the fire raging with great fury. The flames rose high in the air, and the strong wind prevailing at the time forced them in the direction of the entrance to the mill. This caused a considerable difficulty in getting the engine to a favourable position. Three engines were in full work, and the efforts to get the fire under control were successful after some hours' hard work, but not till the whole building was gutted, the pucca walls and roofs falling in with a tremendous crash. The building was a four-storyed one, with wooden flooring, which

BURNT LIKE TIMBER

and helped to add to the intensity of the fire, which showed no signs of abatement till day-break. A row of godowns alongside the main building was also on fire, and a very large stock of flour, to the value of about Rs. 10,000, was destroyed. By 9 a. m. the fire was practically extinguished, but not till the mill and its contents were a complete ruin. The machinery, valued at Rs 1,50,000, has been entirely destroyed, except the boilers. How the fire orignated is not known.

Messrs. McLeod and Co. are the agents.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

Saturday's vital statistics for Calcutta show forty-six deaths from all causes against the quinquennial average of sixty. Only four new plague cases were recorded, three of which proved fatal. One death occurring on a previous date was brought to light the same day.

Sunday's returns were still more hopeful, there having been only two fresh attacks of plague with no deaths. Three deaths occurring on previous dates were reported, bringing the totals up to date from 14th April 1898 to 1,429 seizures and 1,279 deaths.

There were thirty-seven deaths from all causes compared with fifty-seven, the average of the previous five years.

RIOT BETWEEN KABULEES AND OORIYAS.

A CHILD MURDERED AND SEVEN PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

A riot attended with murder occurred, on the evening of the 9th instant, at Shamagore, near Barackpore. Two Ooriyas who worked in the Shamnagore Jute Mill borrowed money from some Kabulee moneylenders. The Kabulees demanded the payment, which the Ooriyas refused. Thereupon two hundred Kabulees armed with lathies assaulted the Ooriyas as well as all passers-by.

Six people were seriously injured, and an up-country man carrying a child six years old was severely injured and the child killed on the spot.

The police have arrested thirteen men, who are under trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Baraset.

WALER vs. ARAB.

500 Rs. A SIDE.

MAHALUXMI—the deserted—was the scene on Saturday afternoon of a most sporting match between an Arab pony from Mr. Fischer's stable and a Waler mare of great reputation in Ceylon, from which place she was brought a short time ago by Mr. James Murdoch, a sportsman whom we are all glad to see back in Bombay. "Letty Lind," the waler—whose name recalls many a pretty dance and sweet song—is a smart-looking bay, whose 13·2 Ceylon measurement is unfortunately not accepted in the regular races of our part of the country. She is the winner of 13 races, and has finished in front of every 13·2 she has ever started against. We have some men in Bombay, however, who take a deal of scaring, and we understand that as soon as it was known that the owner was thirsting for a gallop, various challenges were made on behalf of Mr. Fischer's stable. "Hurlingham," a 13-2 3-4 ch Arab gelding, is one of Mr. Fischer's least known candidates, and when it was known that a weight for class and inches match over three furlongs had been finally settled on between these two, most people thought it was any odds on the waler.

The original intention of owners up had to be abandoned owing to Mr. Murdoch's inches and consequent welter weight, so the services of our two cracks, Greenhalgh and Ebrahim, had to be requisitioned from Poona. Saturday afternoon found both candidates at the paddock ready for the fray and surrounded by a small batch of about thirty or forty keen and critical sportsmen, amongst whom were two or three ladies. Both horses appeared to be perfectly fit, and when Greenhalgh won the inside berth the waler was more than ever fancied. "Hurlingham" had been prepared by Clarke at Poona, and "Letty Lind" was in the zealous care of Mahomed Jamal, who winked his other eye at what he called "Butcha ka kam" (child's play) for the waler. Mr. F. C. Allen took charge of the flag and let them go to a very even start, but "Hurlingham" was quickest into his stride and led by half-a-length for the first furlong, after which the waler drew up and in turn led by about the same distance round the bend. It was here evident, however, that it was going to be a great race, and both jocks settled down to ride for all they knew, but the knowing ones could now see that the game little Arab was not to be denied; and, beautifully ridden by Ebrahim, he came up inch by inch, drew level, and won a most exciting race by half a length all out, amidst frantic cheers for the two plucky sons of the Desert and the sporting owner.

The clocking showed variously between 42 and 43 seconds, but even the latter was a most creditable performance for 10 stone over the heavy going on the outside course, where the race had to be run. Another match between Mr. Fischer's "Atlas Moth" and Mr. Hunter's "Gulliver," which was to follow, unfortunately had to be postponed, but we hope to hear of many more similar friendly encounters now that the ball has been set a-rolling.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at Sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to the same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Iloilo Bacolod interrupted.

Until further notice no paid telegrams will be booked for any railway office belonging to the Great Indian Peninsular system marked G. I. P. in Guide. Such messages can however be addressed to the nearest Government Telegraph Station and thence to be sent on by post to destination.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

SPRING MERGING INTO SUMMER.

THE POSITION ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

THE spring is merging into summer and wild apricots are forming on the trees and strawberries and melons are ripe, and day by day holiday makers gather at tennis, or gymkhana, or picnic in the woods, while cricket has begun and polo goes on energetically. Meanwhile frocks are being unpacked for the state ball, the date of which has been considerately changed to admit of the attendance of officers on ten days' leave, who come here for the levee on the Queen's birthday and for the races. The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club are putting the "Eiderdown Quilt" upon the boards, and breakfasts at Mashobra are being planned by those intent on visiting the Sipi fair, where, tradition has it, the hillman, in days not so very remote, was in the habit of buying his wife along with the other requisites of his simple homestead.

Of the official world there is not much to tell this week, for the business transacted at the Executive Council, which is now meeting regularly on Fridays, is not for the Press correspondent, and the Legislative sittings will not commence for another month. Nevertheless, there is plenty of interest going on. The event of the week has perhaps been the announcement of the orders for the disarmament of Peshawar. This is a matter which has for some time been of pressing importance, the epidemic of assassination that has lately afflicted the valley of the Cabul river having been too serious to be allowed to continue. As now ordered a good deal of discretion will be left to the local authorities who will be able to disarm all suspicious characters including the transborder ruffians who have been responsible for most of the recent cases of Ghaziism, a form of crime which runs curiously in waves. The measure is of course only a palliative, for the really pre-determined Ghazi will no doubt find means to evade the new regulations. Something has been gained, however, in empowering the confiscation of weapons that are likely to be used for murder, and there is no doubt that energetic use will be made of the provisions sanctioned.

The question of the Simla extension scheme has advanced an important stage during the last few days, in that the municipal committee have formulated their proposals. These proposals are to complete the works already in progress for increasing the water-supply; to rectify the existing drains in the bazaar, near the Ripon Hospital; to lay down a new sewer pipe line on the north slope of the station, to serve Elysium, Lakka Bazaar, Kainthu and the Chowra Maidan; and to build two new roads, one more or less following the proposed new sewer and connecting with the cart road by a tunnel under Knockirin; the other extending parallel to and above the Mall from near Christ Church through the Club grounds to Barnes Court. The municipal committee wisely consider the time has not yet come for the undertaking of the expensive scheme for getting additional water from the Sutlej, and they think that the proposed cooly lines below Innes Own on the cart road would be too far away from the bazaar, to be worth building, also that the road through the Glenarm and Portmore estates to Chota Simla is not called for yet. Meanwhile, as your readers will have learnt from your telegraphic columns, the first half of the additional water-works have come into operation. This comprises the new pipe line which has been laid at the bottom of the Charoot Nullah to tap the lower springs of the catchment slope. The immediate result has been to send up the daily supply from one hundred and forty to two hundred and sixteen thousand gallons, an amount which will be still further increased when the third pumping engine, which has been sanctioned, comes to be erected. Later on when the storage reservoir, now under construction, is completed, yet another addition to the supply will be effected. This, the municipality very reasonably think, will carry on the station for at least the next three years, after which it may be necessary to consider other means of adding to the works.

When the new municipal chairman, Mr. P. Donaldson, takes over charge, the question of ways and means will no doubt be further threshed out and the remainder of the works that have been approved put in hand. Meanwhile a very important reform is being quietly effected. I refer to the regulation of the overcrowded native lodging houses which have long been a menace to the health of the place. The difficulty has hitherto been to prevent these lodging houses from being occupied by far more than the number of coolies for which they are licensed, the hillman, apparently, not minding one bit how stuffy or overcrowded is the room in which he sleeps, provided only it is warm. To this end, even where accommodation alongside is empty, godowns in the bazaar are crammed to suffocating repletion on cold nights, every crack and cranny being carefully luted up with mud to keep out possible draughts, as if a breath of outside air were the only thing to be dreaded. The abominations of the reeking, evil-smelling interiors in these dens of insanitation can hardly be imagined by those who have not inspected them. All this is now being gradually changed with the imposition of adequate fines instead of the nominal ones previously in vogue for breaches of the Lodging Houses Act. The improvement is due to the energy of the municipal secretary and members of the committee who have been going round inspecting in the middle of night to see things for themselves, and who have been thereby enabled to put down a very real evil.

As some misconception appears to exist on the subject of the present position in regard to the North-West Frontier, it may be interesting to notice how matters now stand and the general trend of the situation. To understand the matter aright it must be remembered that Afghanistan is separated from India by a wide belt of inhospitable mountain region stretching from the strong British position of Quetta on the south, to inaccessible Gilgit on the north, and inhabited by such independent tribes as the Swatis, Bajauris, Mohmands, Mamunds, Afridis, Orakzais, and Waziris. These all lie on the Indian side of the Durand line which marks where the British sphere of influence ends and Afghanistan begins. Into this region the Government of India have pushed a series of isolated posts which serve partly as stations of observations, and tangible witnesses to the fact of our suzerainty, and partly as fortified positions for defence. At the north-east corner of this tract of No Man's Land, I have referred to, is Chitral. This, prior to the rising of 1895, was held by a mere handful of men; since then it has been garrisoned by two regiments, a battery, and a company of Sappers, a force far stronger than was required for mere defensive purposes, yet too weak to be able to do much if offensive operations were wanted. The recent decision then to reduce the Chitral Force by a battalion, has changed the intention of the place, and made it, what it obviously should be, namely, a post of observation too strong to fear attack, but nothing more. At the same time the Malakand and Chakdara have been fortified, the works which are of the castellated medixval type being now very nearly complete—not as stated by one of your contemporaries, still in the consideration stage. They are practically impregnable to tribal attack, and serve, the first to secure us the passage of the Malakand Pass into the Swat Valley, the second to guard the bridge, on the Chitral road, over the Swat River, by which reliefs would march, if the Chitral position should at any time be seriously threatened. The principle which has been followed in Chitral may be described as that of keeping touch with our rough neighbours over the border by means of small but compact and well fortified outposts, connected with India by good roads, and hence capable of relief at any time, yet ordinarily containing garrisons so small as not to seriously weaken the main army of defence which is located in India itself, and stands ready, in centres like Rawalpindi and Peshawar, to move to whatever portion of the frontier which may at any time be threatened. What has been done in Chitral is what is also being aimed at in the Khyber. Here the last British outpost is at Landikotal, which is being fortified to enable it to be held by a minimum force, while behind is a good road held for us by tribal levies in the pass through which men and guns can at any time be pushed, at short notice, from Peshawar. The Government of India have solemnly promised that such support shall be forthcoming and that there shall be no repetition of what happened in the last rising when levy posts were allowed to fall through failure to relieve them. The same principle is being followed on the Samana Range, and in the Kurrum and the Tochi Valleys, also in Waziristan and the Zhob, though these are outposts of comparitively less importance and, at least in the case of the Tochi, Wana and the Upper Kurrum, may not improbably be ultimately given over altogether to the charge of tribal levies.

It will be seen then that the recent decision in regard to Chitral has been more than the mere change in the movement of four regiments. It means the declaration of a frontier policy which will have far-reaching results. When Lord Curzon arrived in India the Forward School were urging the building of a railway up the Khyber and the practical conversion of Landikotal into another Quetta. The building of a great fortified cantonmetn on the hills beyond the Swat River, to overawe Dir, and Bajaur was also under discussion. These two schemes have now been definitely dropped. Instead of them we have the building of a light railway through our own territory in the plains to Dargai, where the Malakand Hills begin, which will be fed with traffic from the Chitral road—already a considerable artery of native trade—and facilitate the pushing up of reliefs, if at any time required. We have also, in the little expedition so brilliantly carried out by Captain Roos-Keppel, the initiation of a system of answering raid by counter raid, and of thus making punishment follow close on the heels of frontier crime. At the same time transport is being improved and hill manœuvres carried out at all Indian military stations where they are possible, and the troops accustomed to the conditions of mountain warfare. It is not too much to hope therefore that the lesson of the Tirah campaign will have been learnt to some purpose, and that when next the army of India is called upon to quell a frontier rising, the force employed will be equipped and trained for the class of fighting it will encounter. Meanwhile, interference with tribal affairs will be reduced to the minimum, and that restless ruffian, the transborder Pathan, made to feel that he will be let alone so long as he does not molest us. This is the policy which has been entered upon, and it marks a departure in border history.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

THE SECOND WEEK.

THE strike of the signallers employed by the G. I. P. Railway has now commenced its second week, and the company have achieved their present strong position by engaging other men to fill the vacant posts. The men were dissatisfied with certain regulations, and the disregard or unnecessary delay which their petitions for consideration and redress received from the officials served, to accentuate their discontent. Their claims carry with them a certain amount of public sympathy, notwithstanding some of the requests are absurd and beyond reason. We do not know upon whose advice they acted, but events have proved they did not play their cards with skill. They chose a very improper time to take action, which could only have been with the idea of forcing the hands of the company. The men were fully aware that the Agent was away on leave, and yet three days after Mr. Wenden had taken over his duties, he received an intimation from the men that their demands must be conceded within 48 hours, or they would resign. There is no possibility of doubt that at this juncture the company realised the men had determined that a definite answer should be given to their petitions. This is seen in the reply of the Acting Agent, who pointed out that having only taken over the duties of Agent three days previously, he was not prepared to argue such a large question within the time specified by the men, but expressed his willingness for a conference to take place on Monday, or four days after the request. The men refused these overtures, announcing there was no alternative to their demands. This was followed by the resignations of 661 men, adopting such a course for the express purpose of paralysing traffic. The resignation of an appointment is a different matter to "striking" while holding such an appointment. The one means severing all connection with an office, whereas the latter is tantamount to expressing agreement to continue work, but on more favourable conditions. By resigning the men put themselves out of court, because they ceased to have any part or lot in railway work. Having patiently waited for about two years for an answer to their complaints, it was indiscreet not to concede the two extra days asked for by the company in fixing the date for a conference, particularly so, remembering that the Agent was away on leave. No excuse can be made for the company in keeping a section of their servants waiting for two years to redress a number of grievances, and whether real or imaginary there is nothing to show they were ever seriously entertained by the company. There is a point at which human endurance fails, and even when the men brought matters to a crisis, the disputes were no nearer the end than at the beginning of the agitation. It is not unreasonable to suppose that if the conference suggested by the company had been accepted, the signallers would have obtained some redress. As mentioned before, several of their grievances are absurd, while in others good grounds seemingly exist to warrant asking for an alteration. The action of the men placed the company in a very serious position. Traffic must be continued, and in running trains competent men in charge of the signals are one of the chief factors to guarantee the safety of the travelling public. How the Railway officials have encompassed the immense difficulties with which they were beset has been recorded in the daily press, and the executive ability displayed in extracting themselves from their unfortunate position is worthy of high commendation. The aspect affairs are assuming portends disaster to many of the late signallers. About 450 new men have been engaged, and provisional on their efficiency their appointments, we are officially informed, are permanent. The Company state they intend to make no overtures to arrive at a settlement with the old hands, but say they will consider applications from any of the men who desire reinstatement until the remainder of the vacancies are filled up. So far as the G. I. P. is concerned, this means that a large body of trained and intelligent men will be thrown out of employment, and the pity is that the unfortunate contretemps has been brought about by the refusal to extend the date of the conference for two days.

THE SITUATION TO-DAY.

The situation to-day remains about the same, traffic being in the same condition as on the latter days of last week. The Madras mail was in to time, but the Raichore passenger train arrived 28 minutes late. The Lanowli special train was behind time to the extent of half-an-hour, and the Nagpur mail was also a quarter of an hour behind scheduled time. The Jubbulpore train due in at 9 a.m. reached Victoria 2 hours 22 minutes late. Local traffic continues to run punctually, and additional goods trains are being worked through.

Mr. Dixit, the men's solicitor, reports nothing fresh, except that the secretary of the Itarsi branch of the Association has telegraphed that all the men in his section remain firm. The station-master at Tuljapur has wired to Mr. Dixit that during his absence the locks on his doors were forced and his goods removed to the adjoining station of Sindi. He is one of the strikers, and his complaint has been forwarded to Mr. Wenden. Mr. Dixit says the latter has not yet replied to his letter, which was published in yesterday's papers, and in which a request was made that the accounts between the Company and the men should be settled up. Mr. Dixit informed our representative the men continued to be content to wait for the development of events, and said when the accounts were paid, no doubt, many of the men would endeavour to secure employment in a different or similar capacity.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

The Overland mails have reached Calcutta after only a slight delay, owing to the difficulties of the telegraph working on the G. I. P. Railway. According to the start from Bombay, the train should have arrived at Howrah at 8 a.m. (Calcutta time), and was only two hours and a-half late.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—MAY 14.

10 p.m.	83·5

MONDAY.—MAY 15.

6 a.m.	82·3
10 a.m.	87·8
2 p.m.	89·3
4 p.m.	88·5

THE MAHABLESHWAR WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 14.

"THE Week" is now ancient history; but it was most enjoyable. The persons responsible for the amusements of the hill, crowded in as many events as possible into the seven days; though it was a great disappointment to everyone that the annual races should fall through, especially as I am informed on good authority that the patrons of the Turf had responded most generously to their invitations to subscribe, and Captain Young had provided an excellent prospectus in every way, a prospectus giving each and any class of animal a chance of a race, and a prospectus that did not contain a single race under Rs. 100 for the first horse or pony. However, there were two bumble-puppy gymkhanas substituted for the two days' racing, and with golf tournaments, shooting competitions, a big ball at Government House, a subscription dance at the club, endless tennis and badminton tournaments, there was amusement to be had for all sorts and conditions of people.

The weather has been all that could be desired, the hot weather mists have been hanging over the valleys, thunderstorms have occasionally swept over the next range of hills to ours, and we have occasionally just caught the tail-end of a cloud, and had a slight sprinkling, but have not had any heavy rain for some time. The climate for the middle of May is simply wonderful, cool and full of breezes, mornings and evenings fresh and invigorating, the nights cold and chilly. All the fair sex are beginning to wear (or perhaps I ought to say, still retain) their home-like complexions, and have not the appearance of having been nearly through the hot weather in an Indian station only some four thousand feet above the level of the sea. Monday, the first day of "the week," witnessed a very fine competition for H. E. Lord Sandhurst's prize. The match was against Colonel Bogey—who with a never failing accuracy goes round the links in 40—not a particularly brilliant round, and he was beaten by many competitors on this occasion. Two persons, Major Maitland and Captain Anderson, tied for the first place, each with a score of 5 holes up. Captain Anderson has a handicap of +1, while Major Maitland is the limit man with —18. On the tie being played off Major Maitland was easily beaten by Captain Anderson, who is about the best player on the hill. But we have several very great exponents of the old and ancient game up here this season. Dr. MacDonald, of Bombay fame, Mr. Edgerley, and Mr. Muir Mackenzie and Mr. Watson. All very good indeed.

Tuesday was settled for the first of the bumble-puppy gymkhanas, and was a great success as far as it went; but about 5-30 p.m. the clouds came passing over our heads at a few yards' distance, and the general appearance of the elements being most threatening, it was decided to postpone the two last events till the next Saturday. Four events were decided, and the first—a race for all ponies—brought together a field of seven starters, Captain Young winning rather easily on "My Fancy." The second event was a Lloyd-Lindsay competition. The men had to ride over a fence with a rifle in their hand to their affinities standing at the rifle range. The lady had to break two bottles in the shortest time possible, and hand the rifle back to her partner, who had to ride back over a fence to the winning post (quickest time to win). A good many entered for this, and the ladies' shooting was very accurate. Mrs. Aston broke two bottles with her first two shots, and Mrs. Peile and Mrs. Pottinger each took three shots. Mrs. Pottinger and Captain Greig won, chiefly through the handiness of the latter's pony.

The next event was the "Putting Stakes," won by Captain Low and Miss Adam. So many competitors entered for this that no less than seven heats were played before the finals were reached. Ladies had to putt left-handed and men had to putt on one leg, and hop from beginning of the round till their ball was holed. This event caused much amusement; but golf is carried on to such an extent that ladies appeared to be able to putt equally well with their left hands, and many men preferred the novel method of putting with one leg off the ground. The Ladies hacks was the next event and was slow in the extreme for spectators. Mrs. Maitland won easily. After this, there was a rush for carriages and a general stampede from the Gymkhana grounds to the Club, the ladies wending their way homewards to get ready for the ball at Government House. I do not think there is any necessity for me to describe the function. It was a thorough success, and as usual everything that could be done for the entertainment and welfare of the guests was done. But there is a fatality about all Government House functions at Mahableshwar—it always rains,—and this time was no exception to the rule, though only a few showers fell.

Wednesday's gaieties consisted only of a shooting competition, and Mrs. Edgerley kindly presented two prizes for the best affinity at the disappearing target. Some twenty couples entered, and Mrs. Edgerley was At Home" on the rifle range to all comers. Mr. and Miss Bromley won the prizes, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Doig being second, one point behind.

Thursday.—A rupee sweepstake on the men's links against Colonel Bogey found about sixteen ardent golfers on the course, and Captain Anderson, continuing his excellent consistent form, won by 3 up. H. E. the Governor being second. In the evening the club had their second subscription dance, which was well attended, no less than eighty people sitting down to dinner in the club rooms before the dance.

Friday.—A crowd of ladies went round the ladies' links in competition for H.E. Lady Sandhurst's prize, and after a capital round Miss Adam won with a score of 3 up against Mrs. Bogey—the hateful Colonel's wife, Mrs. Doig being very close with two up.

Saturday was the most lively of all the days. A most interesting bumble-puppy gymkhana was held. The officers of the Head-quarters Staff pitched their tents and were "At Home" to the whole of Mahableshwar. The Governor's Band played most lively music, and the afternoon was a great success. The first event was :—

Tilting and tent pegging.—Lady to tilt at a ring and then knock football off a post. Gentleman to first pick up his spear and then take a peg. Pairs to keep together; two tries each; 4 marks for each take, 2 for a touch, 6 marks extra for pace and style.

Eight couples entered for this, and Mr. Byron and Miss O. Low won by one point. Many of the ladies were very accurate in taking the peg, but failed at the football, which ought to have received many more blows than were administered to it.

Golf driving competition.—One for Ladies and one for Gentlemen. 2 drives each through flags. Ladies to drive from front of GrandStand towards Chinaman's Grave. Gentlemen to drive from No. 5 teeing ground towards the stand.

Miss Adam won the ladies driving.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, with a most unorthodox style, won the men's drive.

Pig-sticking.—In heats of 4. Three men and one pig.

This is a novel event, and a capital one. One horseman drags along a stuffed big attached by a rope; 3 other horsemen armed with spears play the game of pig-sticking. It was run off in heats, and Mr. Forte won both his ties and thus won the prize.

Puff and Blow Scurry.—Flatrace of 100 yards for the scratch man. For all officers, Civil and Military. One yard start for each year of service. Over 6 months to count as 1 year.

A very well named race. All the elderly gentlemen on the Hill stripped and entered for this. The young bloods did not fancy giving so much start. Colonel Leach R. H. A. won, Major Searle 2nd; and H. E. Lord Sandhurst 3rd. 20 entries.

V C. Race.—Gentlemen to ride over a fence into an enclosure, pick up their own dummy and ride back. First past winning post to win. Dummies over 3 feet long to be provided by ladies. A prize for the best dummy.

Ladies had given much time and had taken much trouble over this event. The dummies were excellent, and the prize was awarded to Mrs. Geddes' "Fashoda Warrior," a desperate looking ruffian. Miss Leathley and Miss Muir Mackenzie also dressed two excellent dummies. Mr. Byron won the V. C. race.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

NOTES ON THE DERBY.

CRICKET AT THE 'VARSITIES.

CLOSE OF THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

THE trial of the Duke of Westminster's classic horses has caused public opinion to fix upon Flying Fox as the winner of the Two Thousand and the Derby. It is well known that the Kingsclere trials are severe ones, and on not a few occasions, failures in John Porter's test gallops have come out and won their races, Calveley being the latest instance. I believe Flying Fox had to concede Frontier a stone, and was pitted against Batt at even weights. The last named had run second to Brio in the Craven Trial Plate, in which he had 8lb. the worst of the weights. He was beaten a neck by Brio, and this, coupled with the fact that Clean Gone had run third to Trident in the Forty-First Biennial, was sufficient to indicate that the Kingsclere horses were in pretty fair form. Batt is a disappointing customer, however, seldom running twice alike, and but for the fact that Flying Fox beat Frontier, who is, I know, regarded at Kingsclere as himself something above the average, it would not have been safe to trust entirely to the running of the four-year old. I assume that Flying Fox was conceding Frontier at least a stone, because the Duke of Westminster would naturally expect his colt to accomplish a task a little harder than that which Caiman attempted when he was beaten a head in the Dewhurst Plate. On that occasion, he was conceding Frontier 10lb., and have little doubt whatever that in order to allow an ample margin, Flying Fox had to give his stable companion quite a stone. This coupled with the fact that he beat Frontier comfortably, would show him to have a pull of at least 7lb. over Caiman—that is, provided the American and the two Kingsclere colts had made equal progress during the winter.

At Newmarket Sir R. Waldie Griffith has been present with his trainer, R. Sherwood, to see Desmond, Sweet Marjorie, Kent, Eileen Aigas, and Landrail subjected to a stripped rough gallop of seven furlongs on the Limekilns trial ground, when Desmond, who is the opposite of a free horse (not a bad fault), went in much the best style, and whatever defect there may have been in his fore action last autumn, when he ran so badly in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster and in the Dewhurst Plate at Newmarket, has been totally eradicated. The handsome, dapper-looking son of St. Simon and L'Abbesse de Jouarre strides out now with plenty of freedom, and though in his clothes he gives one the impression of being somewhat undersized, he is an altogether different animal out of his clothing, being taller and lengthier than is generally supposed, and if only good enough to secure Derby honours he is plenty big enough. I am, however, at present doubtful as to his being possessed of merit sufficient to enable him to win the coveted trophy for Lord Dunraven, albeit if he keeps all right throughout he is just the kind of horse to act well over the up and down hill course at Epsom. I, however, think Desmond will have to make great improvement on his public displays when a two-year-old to give him a chance in the Derby with the leading fancied candidates.

Mr. R. A. Oswald's Guineas and Derby candidate, Scintillant, was given a stripped good seven furlongs gallop, Valerio, a stable companion, starting with him, but ere five furlongs had been traversed he was hopelessly beaten, and the Guineas candidate came away from him in rare style, and finished the gallop by himself. He is not, however, a free galloper. On the contrary, he requires rousing before he will lay himself down to his work, but I like him none the less for that. Trident had a stripped gallop over the Dewhurst Plate trial ground with Rigolo, Ophrys, and San Carlo, wherein he showed up to best advantage, which is no more than he should have done, as the trio are, in my opinion, nothing above the common. There can be no question, however, that Trident is somewhat better now than when he won the Biennial on the opening day of the Craven Meeting, but despite that he has, according to his running in the Middle Park Plate last autumn, to come on a lot before he can catch up to Caiman and Flying Fox, both of which on the book should beat him.

Current cricket exposition is at present confined to net practice at Fenner's and in the Parks. After some pretty close observation both ways, I am inclined to think that a good many of the new comers will fulfil the great expectations formed of them with the bat. A good few will, that's certain, and in this direction either team should prove unco' formidable. By the way, sixteen professional bowlers are engaged at Oxford this year, including (for the first fortnight only) Martin (Kent), Cox (Sussex), and Handford (Notts). Frankly speaking, I have not yet been greatly impressed with the amateur bowling in evidence, but "that's the devil of it"—as old Bob Thoms used to say. Nowadays, for some reason or other amateurs will not trouble to practise consistently at the nets with the ball. Hour after hour is devoted to batting alone, as if defence was the only important feature in cricket. I agree with Mr. Alan Steel the famous Cantab, that if only public school and University men practised bowling as regularly and earnestly as they do batting the ranks of our first-class teams would be replenished just as much in attack as defence. It is somewhat premature to lament yet awhile, but I greatly fear that bowling will again be a desideratum—at Oxford, at least. We shall see.

Mr. G. R. Bardswell's election as captain of the Lancashire County Eleven has given universal satisfaction. He is very capable and very popular, two great essentials for such an important office. Like Menelaus, he is lacking neither in person nor understanding, and—above all—his favourite of the Lares and Penates has ever been Hope. In these days of advanced cricket, &c., it is instructive that such class teams as those of Yorkshire, Surrey, Lancashire, Worcestershire, Middlesex, Essex, Gloucestershire, &c. are all captained by ex-University men. Moreover, it is difficult to find any county or representative team complete without some Light or Dark Blue figuring therein, whilst in minor fray University exponents abound. By that same token I am glad to note that many County cracks, "Ranjy," C. B. Fry, Frank Mitchell, "Clem" Wilson, H.K. Foster, &c., are already in tremendous form. Fry's huge drive of over 145 yards about constitutes a record, I fancy, albeit, C. I. Thornton is accredited with almost apocryphal deeds thuswise in his palmy days. Could any "Athletic News" readers verify a bigger preformance in this direction?

General sport has not attained critical dimensions, albeit the Cantab cyclists opened their season last week with a Fifty Miles Race at Sheen House. By common consent, to open with such a tessing race with the men obviously out of all form, was a mistake. That is their concern, however, and the winner, P. Engleheart (Caius), should be heard of again. Other Cantab riders still in residence are Messrs. Bulstroke, Blunnett (Trinity), Gregory, M'Crance (Trinity Hall), Schwann (King's), Jackson (Clare), &c. The Oxonians commence during the week, and possess a goodly nucleus of class riders in Messrs. Ritchie, Heywood Thomson, FitzHerbert, &c. By way of variation I hear that motor-pacing will be utilised as an experiment this term. Congratulations to C. R. Thomas (Oxford), the O.U.A.C. and Welsh sprinter, upon having his record of 10sec. for the Hundred Yards recognised by the A.A.A. Justice (though tardy) has been done at last. It is now assured that an unusual number of 'Varsity athletes will compete at the A.A.A. championships this year. Paget-Tomlinson and Parkes, Hollins and Davison especially will fight their Queen's Club duel over again.

With the victory over Glamorgan, at Devonport last Wednesday, Devonshire wound up the most memorable season in the county's football history. The Welsh team was comparatively a weak one, but yet Devon only scraped home by a place kick, playing much below their championship form, though they had some excuse in being without S. F. Cooper, J. Jones, and R. Hellings. In the championship competition Devon played six games, of which five were won and one drawn, and scored 36 points without having a single point notched against them. The season's total is:—Played eight, won six, lost one, drawn one. The counties beaten were Cornwall, Somerset, Gloucester (after a drawn game), Kent, Northumberland, and Glamorgan. The solitary defeat came from Middlesex, the penalty of sending a weak fifteen to Richmond including some players who did not trouble to keep themselves fit when in town. The gaining of championship honours is to be celebrated by a county banquet at Exeter on Saturday, May 6, when the victorious fifteen will receive commemoratative gold medal at the hands of the Lord Leintenant of Devon.

Cricket practice has been in full swing at the County Ground, Bristol, during the past week, or, at least, on such days as the weather would permit. Roberts, Wrathell, Paish, Spry, and Hewitt are the bowlers engaged for the opening weeks of the season, and amongst those who have figured at the nets have been C. L. Townsend, E. L. Thomas, G. H. Beloe, and B. D. Bannon the Kent amateur, who holds an appointment at Clifton College. Townsend has done some very fine work with the bat. He does not seem to have filled out much during the winter and he certainly stoops more than ever, but he is hitting much harder and cleaner. In bowling, too, he has shown fine form on the matting. The first day or two his length was bad, but he has altered that and if he keeps going in the present style—he took seven wickets when playing for Thornbury on Saturday—I may safely predict another good season for him. Thomas, who did work during the season of 1897, but did not play last year has also done well though Wrahall has quite failed to time the ball so far. Roberts still suffers slightly from the effects of his illness twelve months ago. What he lacks in pace he, however, makes up for in length, and with warmer weather he is likely to come on again. Hewitt, the new bowler, is not a success, but young Spry is batting in good style.

Of the eight League engagements that were disposed of, only Sunderland were triumphant away from home. This took place at Newcastle, so that the United wound up the season as they began it—with a defeat within their own enclosure. This is a curiosity, to say the least of it. Moreover, when they visited Wearside they were victorious, this, strangely enough, being their first success on foreign soil. Newcastle have had a curiously chequered career, but they have finished in a place of safety after many weeks of painful anxiety. It is just possible for them to again sink as low as third from the bottom, but even this will keep them in the division for another season.

The sheep and the goats have been separated in the Second Dvision. A good deal depended on one of the fixtures of Saturday last, and as this hardly turned out as anticipated we know who will accompany Manchester City into the premier League rather sooner than was expected. If New Brighton had won at Leicester—a big order, we will admit—they would still have been in the running, but as it is they are again out of it, and are booked for another year with the Second Division. They broke down badly before the Fosse, who beat them handsomely by as many as four goals so one.

It is possible for Leicester Fosse to draw up to Glossop North End as regards points, but extremely unlikely that they will approach their goal average, and the Derbyshire club may safely count themselves in the First Division. They made their position secure by easily settling Loughborough. Glossop's progress has been unprecedented. To walk out of the Second Division into the First after only one season is a remarkable achievement. Up to a few weeks ago Giossop's promotion was not considered as highly probale, but they pulled themselves together wonderfully, and have for a long time carried all before them. A year ago no one would have predicted that the town of Glossop would so soon boast a First Division club.

Manchester City have established a record in earning 52 points as the champions of the Second Division. The nearest approach to this was 50 by Liverpool in 1894, but it must not be overlooked that there are now more clubs in the divison, so that the Anfielders' was the better performance. It is worthy of note that the City have nearly double the the number of goals to their credit as compared with the leaders of the First League, but the scoring generally of the Socond Division teams has been heavier than that in the top class. On the other hand, the goals lost have been on a much more extensive scale, poor Darwen having the appalling number of 141 placed against their name, and only nine points out of a possible 68.

The man whose lot it is during six months to become Mayer of a borough, a Benedict, captain of a county cticket team, and president of a First Division League football club, is to be accounted an extremely fortunate individual. All this, however, has been the pleasant experience of Mr. S. H. Wood, of Glossop who on Saturday received from the members of his football team a wedding present in the shape of a passport to Division I. of the League. What the Glossop people will do in their exalted sphere is a matter which will arouse a good deal of curiority. If they could, conjure over to their picturesque vale twice as many houses as it now possesses, and several thousand more of a working man population, First League football there would be a success. The notion among great many folks is that the elevation of the North Derbyshtre club has meant the exclusion of more deserving centres where fooeball is followed by as many thousands as there are hundreds at Glossop.

The pugilistic experiences gained by the Hunslet and Salford teams at Park Avenue in the semi-final for the Northern Union Cup appear to have been put to good and immediate use by one member of the Yorkshire contingent. This is Leach, the Hunslet forward. He is a constable in the Leeds City force, and on the Saturday after the Salford match he was required to take part in surprising company of prize fighters. He did it so well that he "downed" five men one after the other, thus enabling his colleagues to put on the "bracelets." Then he pursued a fugitive for nearly a mile, and brought him back in triumph, too. It is expected that Leach will be in fine form against Oldham.

Exit Heckmondwike from Senior Competition football. After thinking themselves safe in the Competition, and their Liversedge neighbours booked for the "wooden spoon" and the Test match, they suddenly found themselves in the latter position themselves. The moment of supreme trial same on Saturday, when they had to put the much-contested principle of promotion by merit to the test, and found their own merit deficient. Hull Kingston Rovers won easily by 21 points to 3, so the Rovers pass into the "ringed fence" of the Senior Competition, and Heckmondwike have to face a declension into the Second Competition ranks, or to quietly drop out of existence. If they are wise and plucky they will accept the inevitable, and make a big bid to regain their position as a first-class team.

There can be no question that the success of the Rovers is a good thing for the Competition. They have a strong following, which means money, and money brings football strength now-a-days. Heckmondwike have not the one, and therefore cannot get the other, and, moreover, it has been patent to all but purblind local rivals, that two senior clubs like Heckmondwike and Liversedge cannot live a mile apart in a sparsely populated district and flourish. At one time the Hull club may not have liked the rivalry of the Rovers, but we think there is room for the two in the Third Port, and they should work hand in hand to each other's advantage. Hull owe it to the Rovers that they have been compelled to strengthen their own team, and the reward of this policy has been reaped in big gates.

The old Yorkshire Challenge Cup has found a new resting place at Sowerby Bridge. The winners were considered fortunate to win the replayed tie with Alverthorpe at Keighley on Saturday, but when one considers the hard struggles in which they have taken part, and the general excellence of their play, it can fairly be conceded that the Cup has gone to worthy hands. Alverthorpe played a desperately hard and "worrying" game on Saturday, and were distinctly unlucky with three shots at goal, each missing the mark by inches; yet if their skill had been equal to their energy they would have won without a doubt, so that they have only their own want of football tactics to blame for their defeat. Considerable allowance must be made for the fellings of disappointment at defeated in a game which they really ought to have won. If that were not the case, remarks would have to be made at Alverthorpe's expense that they would not readily forget.

MAN-EATING TIGERS AND PANTHERS IN HYDERABAD.

Our Hyderabad correspondent writes:—Some exciting adventures with man-eating tigers and panthers occurred recently in the district of Beder, a large and important commercial centre in the Nizam's Dominions. The accuracy of the details sent in may be relied upon as they bear the official stamp. It appears that three Rohillas went in search of the dreaded panther. They came upon the brute lying half concealed in a bush. One of the Rohillas fired and hit it in the groin, and the second soon after brought his "Brown Bess" to the shoulder, but the hammer struck fast at half cock. The panther now shrinked away. All three men drew their swords, and followed in the wake of the wounded beast, and when they approached it, one of them, who was isolated, was suddenly confronted by the brute, who at once sprang upon this swordsman and seized him by the thigh, brought him down, and next clawed his shoulder. His comrades came up quickly, and cut the panther down. The men, women, and children of the villages, through which the carcass was borne, triumphantly came out *en masse* and offered homage to the Rohillas as the deliverers of their villages. The wounded man is pulling through at the Beder Hospital. The slayers refused money awards, and have asked for Inam lands instead.

Another panther and a tiger were killed a few days previously near the same scrub of jungle. The tiger was shot from a *machan* while feeding on his quarry; and the panther met its death from the hands of four woodcutters. While occupied in hewing down old trees separated from one another by short distances, "spots" suddenly made his appearance. The men raised a shout to scare him away, but nothing daunted, he sprang upon the nearest man and bore him down. Before his companions could save, him the unfortunate man had been mortally mauled. But the brute was bravely attacked by the rescuers with hatchets and killed. The wounded man was borne away to the village, where he died soon after.

The best bag was of a tiger shot under extraordinary circumstances. The animal, a grand specimen of the Tarai type, had taken refuge overnight in a sugar cane nullah. The labourers knocked off work for their noon-day meal. One of them, a lad, sat apart from the rest; and concealed from view, close to the nullah, "stripes," seeing his chance, fell upon the lad. At this moment, the father of the boy, a Koli, coming in that direction with loaded gun in hand, and finding his son thus siezed, ran to his rescue. It was too late. The tiger had already killed the boy, and sprang back with the body into the nullah. The father followed stealthily, and shot the tiger before it had time to feed on the body of the boy. The animal, now stuffed, stands in the first Taluqdar's kutcheri verandah. It measures from tip to end a little over 10 feet 2 inches. This is a record for the Deccan.

PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOLS' ASSOCIATION'S SCHOOLS.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the above schools took place, yesterday afternoon, in the spacious hall of Bai Bhikhaiji Bengalee Girls' School, Mr. K. R. Cama presiding. There was a large attendance of parents of the pupils and other well-wishers of the schools. Khan Bahadur Darashaw Ruttonji Chichgar, the honorary secretary of the Association, opened the proceedings by briefly recapitulating the important points in his report for the past year. He read before the meeting the remarks recorded by the Hon'ble Mr. Giles, the Director of Public Instruction, Miss Manning, and other notable ladies and gentlemen who had visited and inspected the schools. The Hon'ble Mr. Giles had expressed himself highly satisfied with the working of the kindergarten system introduced by Mr. Chichgar in the schools and recommended the adoption of the system as prevailed in these schools in the other elementary schools of Bombay. A number of girls then went through a rather long, though a very entertaining and instructive, programme of music and recitations, the songs having been adapted to the special branches of instruction given to the pupils. Girls were also called upon to recite lessons in domestic economy, this part of the programme forming the special feature of the evening's proceedings. Prizes having been distributed to the successful pupils, the chairman addressed the meeting at some length. He observed that at the present day every Parsee acknowledged and appreciated the advantages of female education, and the only difference of opinion that now existed among them was as to the kind of education which should be imparted to their girls. He then referred to the special study made by Khan Bahadur Darashaw Chichgar of the kindergarten system prevailing in the diffierent parts of Europe and to the part he took in introducing the system in these schools. His efforts in this direction, the chairman remarked, were crowned with complete success and highly appreciated by Parsee parents. He concluded his remarks by thanking that gentleman for his unremitting and disinterested labours in connection with the schools. The gathering then dispersed.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Co.'s Cotton circular dated Hongkong April 28 says:—Since our last circular a moderate business has transpired at a decline of dollar ½ to dollar ¾. News of downpour of rain in the interior parts have been received and hence if arrivals do not continue to be on a very extensive scale it is hoped the market will take a turn for the better. Medium grades of Nos. 10 and 12 have been moderately dealt in at a decline of dollar ½ to dollar ¾. No. 16 has been neglected even at a decline of dollar 1 to dollar 1½. No. 20 has experienced a moderate inquiry with prices further receding dollar ½ to dollar ¾. The off-take of the fortnight is estimated at about 5,500 bales comprising:—

1,000 bales of	No. 20	sold at dls.	78 to 82
150	do. 16	do.	73 to 80 and 92½
1,300	do. 12	do.	70 to 77½
2,975	do. 10	do.	60 to 71 and 73 to 77
50	do. 8	do.	69
25	do. 6	do.	66 to 69

Unsold stocks—under arrivals of 7,000 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 2,000 bales—are estimated at about 67,000 bales consisting of:—

29,000 bales of No. 20	18,000 bales of No. 10
10,000 do do 16	1,000 do do 8
8,000 do do 12	1,000 do do 6

Japanese Spinnings have been dealt in to the extent of 1,200 bales of Nos. and 20 and 16 at dls. 83 to 85 and dls. 83 to 84 respectively. The bulk of the business has been in twenties. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 148 wire, and Rs. 148 1-4 post.

Advices from Shanghai have been of an encouraging nature. Large settlements to the tune of about 10,000 bales at a reduction of ¼ to ½ Tael have transpired. No. 10 has attracted most attention and has been dealt in to a large extent. No. 16 has remained very much in the back ground and small sales of a few approved threads are reported. Japanese spinnings of this count have been largely interfering with the consumption of Indian makes. Sales have reached the respectable figure of 10,000 bales made up as under:—

2,900 bales of	No. 20	sold at	Tls. 61	to	64.50
650	"	" 16	"	" 55	" 64
250	"	" 12	"	" 57.50	" 60
,000	"	" 10	"	" 50	" 56
200	"	" 6	"	" 46.50	" 50.50

leaving unsold stocks at 33,000 bales. Exchange on India as on the 24th instant has been advised at Rs. 203 wire and Rs. 203 1-2 post.

Japanese and Local spinnings have experienced a good demand at previous rates, about 4,000 bales of the former and 7,000 bales of the latter have been reported settled as follows:—

Jap. No. 20 at Tls. 64.75 to 65.75	Lcl. No. 14 at Tls. 61.50 to 64.50
" 16 " 62.50 " 63.75	" 12 " 60 " 62.50
	" 10 " 63.50 " 66

In Japan a slight activity was noticeable for a day or two in sympathy with the lively tenor of the Shanghai market, which did not last long. Prices still keep low and rates are quoted at yens 75 to yens 7 for No. 16 and yens 78 to yens 79 for No. 20.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Parfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

CURRENCY DIFFICULTIES FROM AN INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The views and proposals of Lord Northbrook on Indian Currency have excited the universal attention of those in India who await the decision of Sir John Fowler's Committee with no ordinary anxiety. It is very wise on the part of that Committee to feel their way and delay the pronouncement of their judgment. It is not often that the general public are treated with such a clear and pregnant opinion as that which his Lordship has expressed in the interests of India and her Government. There is, however, one thing that raises certain doubts as to the completeness of his Lordship's arguments, which I would here respectfully crave your permission to express in the briefest possible manner,—it is the noble Earl's long absence from India which has caused what seem to me certain defects in the argument, rather weakening the general position taken up by his Lordship.

THE MONEY MARKET STRINGENCY.

Lord Northbrook sees no alternative but to recommend an earnest introduction of a gold standard accompanied by a gold currency in actual operation. Starting from this point, his Lordship notices the complaints of the Chambers of Commerce against the Indian measures, by which they allege that stringency in Rupee circulation has been brought about. Lord Northbrook, in the present transition state of the currency, would offer, as a special case, facilities to trade by circulating the Government Treasury balances. Since, however, from the tenor of evidence placed before the Committee, his Lordship rightly considers the complaint of the Chambers of Commerce against the gold standard, as proposed by the Government of India, removed, I cannot quite understand his argument that a *de facto* gold standard is practicable in India. "The substitution of gold for silver as the standard of value can have injurious effect upon the trade of India when the gold price of the rupee is fixed and a system of currency is in operation which will work automatically." So long as the Indian trade has to draw mainly upon the real gold currency of European coutries always subservient to the actual movements of silver—silver too being so subject to the movements of gold,—and so long as the competing silver countries trade on the basis of intrinsic silver value with the counterfolio of intrinsic gold value, so long can India be hardly benefited by an artificial gold standard, in either the export or the import trade. The cheaper silver produce of other countries and the larger silver profits which competing silver countries can afford to pay for gold commodities, must injure the trade of India. I do not deny the potency of the automatic system of currency, but only as far as the narrowest margins of profit are concerned, which, too, must gradually vanish till the stringency gradually lands us at the bottom of the well.

THE PLANTERS' GRIEVANCE.

Lord Northbrook agrees with the Indian and Ceylon tea traders that since the Rupee has been prevented from falling to its bullion value by the closure of the Mints, the tea trade has been put in a disadvantageous positon compared to that of China. But the heavy export duty on tea in China and the rising prices there serve, as his Lordship thinks, to nullify the planters' loss, as especially when "most of the investments were made in tea plantations the gold price of the rupee was the same or higher than it now is." But exchange kept up at a high artificial rate is one thing and exchange moving automatically in fluctuating rates is another, and it is the latter which is conformable to the interests of the planters. The behaviour of the Exchange rate at its present point is at best an uncertain factor, as a longer experience is needed with probably much artificial support to sustain the high rate, which evidently cannot be a very satisfactory policy to follow in Currency administration. The planters' apprehensions of the future consequent upon the greatly increasing need for more Rupees in India, must become even more serious than their present misgivings.

WHO ARE THE LOSERS?

Lord Northbrook does not believe that by the closure those in possession of silver ornaments have suffered, since even had the Mints been open they would have equally suffered. It is one thing to suffer a loss from the depreciation of bullion when the currency is cheaper and more copious, and another when, with the loss in bullion value, money too becomes scarcer and dearer. The noble Lord believes that "the people of India would suffer severely if the Mints were re-opened to silver." The fact is the individual man in India has very little money. His wants, already ill supplied, are increasing, and the general population also is increasing. Both copper and silver coins are required in much larger abundance, as anyone having an intimate experience of the country cannot but admit. Giving due weight to the ill-conceived academical theory, the scarcer the money the cheaper the commodities, it would be dangerous to lay aside the actual aspects of increasing gravity. The holders of Government paper are said to have been benefited; but as far as internal transactions are concerned these securities have been depreciated.

MR. LLOYD'S DIATRIBE.

Without endorsing the rather unparliamentary language of Mr. Lloyd in the *Statist*, as quoted by Lord Northbrook, I should make the meaning of Mr. Lloyd more explicit by stating that the effects of an artificial 1s. 4d. on the taxpayers of India when they should be paying only 10½d., or 50 p. c. less, are not felt as much now as they would hereafter. Lord Northbrook holds that the Government has not "forced up the rupee," as Mr. Lloyd contends, but has only "endeavoured to prevent the gold value of the rupee from falling lower than 1s. 4d." As the fluctuations freely ranged between 1s. 2d. and less and 1s. ½d. for many years, the efforts to fix the Exchange at 1s. 4d. once and for all would very nearly have the effect of increasing the value of taxation—supposing that the maximum rate remained stable. The more scarce the rupees became the greater would be the burden of taxation unless the new gold value charged was proportionately reduced. The circulation of rupee currency being very sparse in the interior of India, the stringency caused by the closure would take some time before it is felt in retail transactions in the mofussil, than in coast towns. But it will not take very long for the native moneylenders to comprehend and profit by the reversed position. Though the effects, as Lord Northbrook well states, are not immediate, they are sure for the near future. Already they are seriously felt in Native States, where the legal coinage has depreciated considerably in relation to British rupees, though the capacity of the coins remains unaltered. This is forcing the higher gold value all round, a fact which his Lordship is not quite precise in denying.

OTHER ARGUMENTS FOR SILVER.

Lord Northbrook strikes at the root of the belief, which is now general, that the fall in the value of silver has had a tendency to increase the exports of India; and cites the circumstances of 1879-81, when the exports were the largest, while the Exchange was nearly steady at about 20d., whereas when the Exchange was heaviest, the rate of increase in the exports was less. But there are other factors that influence India's exports, one of which is the competition of other silver countries, where, by accident, there may be over-production. Again, some causes may lead to under-production in India. The demand of importers may slacken for one reason or other. I quite agree, however, with the noble Earl that cheap silver currency is not the only stimulus to our exports.

Lord Northbrook, admitting Sir John Loubbock and Sir Robert Giffen to be "high authorities on currency," does not approve their laying "the greatest stress" in favour of reverting to the silver standard because gold "currency being unsuited cannot be adopted without a very large expenditure." The latter have assented that a gold currency would be useless because "the country is poor." His Lordship believes that "gold coins would be extensively used, and be popular in India," though they "would only be used for longer transactions." The truth, as usual, lies somewhere between the two ends of this dogma. If Government could afford to deluge the Indian Bazaars with gold coins of every fractional value the people would undoubtedly be delighted to use them, but there will always be the danger of these coins finding their way to the melting pot for trade and ornamental purposes, the least element in favour of gold bullion price lowering that of silver bullion and bringing about a disappearance of the gold currency. I regret that people in Great Britain have got no adequate idea, first as to the inextinguishable passion of the masses for silver and gold ornaments, and, secondly, as to the powerful natural causes which impel them to reserve some money in this shape as a provision against hard times which they have so often to meet with. As soon as even a few spare rupees are left in the hands of an Indian he will invest them in silver bangles or a gold ear or nose-ring. This everyday occurrence in India, the most ordinary badge of status or respectability in caste or social circles, is hardly thought of in Europe. And yet the means of sustenance of a larger majority of the 30 millions of India is of the scantiest kind, besides being burdened with debt. Lord Northbrook thinks that India is not a poor country as compared with many which have a gold standard, because India pays its expenses, and its credit is high. No doubt many countries with a tight, nominally or bogey gold currency may be actually poorer than the poorest Eastern country. And yet the revenue and expenditures in India are less than those of the poorest of gold standard countries. I, therefore, consider India, with its infant development and its vast and teeming population, to be one of the poorest modern countries of the world. Its wealth, per head, is much less than its annual revenue capitalised for twenty years, which is the usual assessment of capital value in India.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda, May 4. DINSHAH ARDASHIR.

THE COLLISION ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DOLBEN'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, resumed the inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the new offices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Church Gate, regarding the circumstances under which three persons, viz., Babaji Baji, aged forty years, Doorgabai, a girl, aged ten years, and her brother, Arjoon Balls, aged eight years, met their deaths while travelling between Marine Lines and Churney Road stations, on the morning of the 10th ultimo. Mr. P. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, appeared for J. Dolben, the driver of the engine which collided with the up local train. Mr. Clabby, the Superintendent, and Mr. Maneckshaw D. Doctor, Chief Inspector of the Railway Police, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Railway Company. Mr. De Sa, Traffic Inspector, was also present.

Joseph Dolben, cross-examined by Mr. Maneckshaw, said that he left the Parel running shed on the morning of the 10th April at 6-40 a.m., and the collision occurred at 6-55.

What is the distance between the Parel running shed and the Churney Road station?

Dolben: About three miles. And the distance between the Parel running shed and the scene of the accident is about three miles and a quarter. That would be at the rate of about thirteen miles an hour.

Mr. Maneckshaw: Then it was not true that you were running your engine at the rate of five miles an hour?

Coroner: How do you explain that circumstance Mr. Dolben? Do you admit now that you were running at a greater rate than five miles an hour?

Dolben: I might have run somewhere with greater speed.

Coroner: But you have stated that you had maintained an average uninform speed throughout the journey.

Dolben: I may have exceeded the rate of speed at some place. I am not much of a mathematician.

Coroner: Was then your former statement that you were going at five miles an hour incorrect? Do you say that it was a mistake?

Dolben: I might have made a mistake in that statement. Besides the two trips I have stated, I had never been before to Colaba with an engine to work any train. On my first trip I also went with the tender foremost. The coal was heaped up in the same manner.

Did you feel the same difficulty in observing the signals on that occasion, as you did on your last journey?

Dolben: Yes, I had the same difficulty. I made no report about such difficulty.

Any of your brother-drivers have made any complaints regarding the difficulty of seeing the signals?

Dolben: No. There is no rule against a light engine running tender foremost.

Are not all the signals between Marine Lines and Churney Road stations of the same size?

Dolben: No, the starting signal is shorter than No. 2.

And as far as the height is concerned is it easier to see No. 2 than No. 1 signal?

Dolben: Yes. I saw No. 1 signal as as I was passing the Churney Road platform. I was standing and leaning out on the Queen's Road side of the engine. My face was towards the Marine Lines. The signal No. 1 was off when I looked at it. I did not see it being lowered.

You have heard the statement of the signalman at the Churney Road station and those of other witnesses who have been examined here?

Dolben: Yes and they have all stated that the starting signal was at danger; but their statements regarding the signal are false. I think, if the block instrument showed that the line between Church Gate and Churney Road and Marine Lines stations were blocked the signalman at the Churney Road station would not be so foolish as to lower the starting signal; but my firm opinion is that the signal was never raised after it had been lowered for No. 74 up local train. All the witnesses who have stated that they saw the signal being put up again have spoken falsely. I commenced to lean out after leaving the Grant Road station on account of the curve and I continued to do so more or less until the collision occurred. I was leaning out when I passed the over-bridge.

Although you were leaning out while passing under the bridge still you could not see the starting signal?

Dolben: No, I could not see it, nor could I see the train standing near that signal. I have not got a single copy of the Company's rule book. I have been supplied with a working time-table. Both the books I had to borrow.

Coroner: Is there any authorised officer to supply you with a copy of the "Railway Rules" of the Company?

Dolben: No.

Mr. Maneckshaw: Section 258 of the "Railway Rules" says that "every railway servant must make himself acquainted with so much of the copy or translation of rules supplied to him under rule 257 as relates to his duties." What say you to that?

Dolben: I was not supplied with a copy of the "Railway Rules" according to section 257. It is the duty of the Company to have supplied me with a copy of the "Railway Rules" without my asking for it.

Mr. Maneckshaw: Do you know that you have to work under certain rules. Under what rules do you work?

Dolben: There are several others like myself who are without the "rule books." I know the "Railway Rules" which apply to all Indian Railways and so I am aquainted with these "railway rules." I know the rule 153 of "Railway Rules," which says that "Every guard and driver must keep a good look-out while his train is in motion."

According to this rule, is it your duty to keep a look-out independently of the firemen?

Dolben: Yes, but why the firemen are kept on the engine then?

Coroner: They keep an additional look-out.

Mr. Maneckshaw: Does this rule absolve you from keeping a look-out?

Dolben: If the fireman is looking out on one side it is not necessary for me to keep a look-out on that side also. The fireman must keep a look-out when not otherwise engaged. My second fireman was engaged in oiling the slide bar at the time of the collisin, but he could have done that work after reaching the Colaba Station. The second fireman being thus engaged he was not on the look-out.

According to rule 135 the fireman must be under the direct order of the driver?

Dolben: Yes.

If you thought that oiling was not necessary why did you allow your second fireman to do so?

Dolben: I was on the look-out. I did not see him going to the other side with oil.

Coroner: But you have stated that your second fireman was oiling the slide bars at the time of the collision—how did you know that?

Dolben: I stated that from the information supplied to me by him after the collision.

Mr. Maneckshaw: You stated before the Departmental Joint Inquiry that you did not know what your first fireman was doing at the time of the collision—was that statement true?

Dolben: I am not positive that I made such a statement then?

Mr Maneckshaw; Your evidence taken before the Departmental Joint Inquiry, does show that you did make that statement?

Dolben Yes I made that statement and it was true.

Mr. Maneckshaw; And at the Coroner's inquiry in your examination-in-chief you stated that your first fireman was engaged in firing, and that after doing that work he was standing on the foot-plate, keeping a look out?

Dolben, Yes I have stated so before this inquiry.

Mr. Maneckshaw, Then which of your statements is correct one made before the Official Inquiry or the one made before Coroner's Inquiry?

Dolben, My statement before the Coroner's inquiry is correct?

Mr. Maneckshaw; While you were passing under the bridge, according to your own statement, both of your firemen were engaged, one in firing and the other in oiling?

Dolben: Yes.

Mr. Maneckshaw: And knowing that both your firemen were engaged, was it not your duty to keep a particular look-out for signal No. 2?

Dolben: I was looking for it, but I could not see it.

Coroner: Why could you not see it?

Dolben: Because before I got in sight of it I collided with the other train.

Mr. Maneckshaw: How long after passing the bridge that your engine collided with the train?

Dolben: I can't say; I did not look at the watch. It might be about a minute and a half.

Mr. Maneckshaw: You have stated that you could not see signal No. 2 while passing under the overbridge on account of the curve: Now if you could not see the signal from that position, why did you not go to the other side?

Dolben: The other fireman was there.

Mr. Maneckshaw: But according to your own statement that fireman was engaged?

Dolben: I could have seen the signal from the Queen's Road side—my own side—from a reasonable distance, say from sixty or seventy feet.

Mr. Maneckshaw: Is it not your duty to look out for signals from a greater distance than sixty or seventy feet?

Dolben. At curves we cannot see signals even from a distance of thirty feet or under. If I had gone to the other side, I could have seen the signal from a greater distance than sixty or seventy feet.

Mr. Maneckshaw. The driver of the local train has stated that he could see signal No. 2 immediately after passing the overbridge, which is at a distance of about a thousand feet from the scene of the accident. Do you agree with that statement?

Dolben: When I passed the bridge I did not see the signal. You can see the signal. but you cannot see it whether it is off or on.

Mr. Maneckshaw: If you could not decide whether the signal was off or on, why did you not, according to rule 99, take it as a signal at danger?

Dolben: I did not expect to see the signal.

Mr. Maneckshaw: Were you not sent to learn the road, before you were allowed to drive engines in the Bombay District!

Dolben: Yes,

Mr. Maneckshaw. And you must have known the positions of signals?

Dolben: As I do not regularly run on that part of the line, I am likely to forget the positions of signals. Even the best man in the would will forget the positions of signals sooner or later.

Coroner: Were you vigilant and cautions along the journey?

Dolben: Yes, as I am always is.

Mr. Maneckshaw: And still you did not see signal no 2?

Dolben: No. I did not see it.

The further inquiry was adjourned to this afternoon.

RAILWAY FROM HANKOW TO BURMA.

One result of the information which Captain Wingate of the 14th Bengal Lancers acquired during his recent journey overland from Hankow through Hunan and Yunnan to Burma, will be, or ought to be, to set at rest once for all the question of the practicability of a raiway linking up the Kunlon Ferry with Talifu or Yunnan city. There can be no doubt that were the scheme feasible, the construction of such a railway would be extremenly desirable for both political and commercial reasons, and on this account we hailed with satisfaction the despatch by a Londen syndicate of a survey party to the Burma-Yunnan frontier. Captain Wingate, however, has been over the ground, and he is absolutely convinced that the physical obstacles intervening place such a a project quite outside the sphere of practical commercial enterprise. But this is not all. Captain Wingate on his way through Yunnan found that the French had already completed their second survey for a railway from Laokai on the Tonquin frontier via Mongtze to Yunnan. The maps are ready, the alignment throughout has been virtually settled and except for one short sectio, where the choice will be between the tunnel and the rack rail, the engineering difficulties are very slight, so that work can be begun as soon as the Quai d'Orsy gives the word. Dr. Morrison, now *Times* correspondent at Pakin, wrote in his account of a journey acros Yunnan in 1894 that "the natural highway of Central and Southern Yunnan is Tonquin, and no artificial means can alter it" and this opinion is now fully confirmed by Captain Wingate. The question then comes to be if, a Kunlon, Tali railway is impracticable, and if we cannot hope to divert the trade of Central and Southern Yunnan to the Irrawaddy what is the next best course to pursu? Once it is definitely recognised that a railway to the Kunlon Ferry can lead nowhere, the Government of India will no doubt consider whether it is worth while carriying the line from Mandalay so far. The money would probably be better spent in breaking off at some intermediate point, say Tsibaw or Lashio, and taking a branch northwards. Moreover, recent surveys have shown that a railway could be laid from Myitkina, where the Burma railway now terminates, or from some point between Myitkina and Bhamo, to Momein in Western Yunnan. Were the railhead there, Captain Wingate is convinced that the Tali traders would come to Momein, and Burma would thus secure at least a much larger share of the trade of Yunnan than it does at present. In this connection we are glad to see that Mr. Jamieson, the British Consul at Sumao, has been transferred to Momein. No trade is ever likely to be developed *via* Sumao, but it is of the utmost importance that we should have an agent either at Momein or at Yunnan city. And this brings us to the last and perhaps the most important point which is likely to be pressed upon the attention of the British Government as a result of Captain Wingate's journey. Rumours have lately reached Rangoon that the French, having completed the survey from Tonquin to Yunnan city, are now surveying for a line from Yunnanfu to the Yangtse river and Szechuan. As a matter of fact the Governor of French Indo-China had actually intended visiting Yunnan to confer with the officers engaged on this fresh survey, but his letters were delayed, and they had already started northwards when the despatches reached Yunnanfu. Reuter's telegram of a few days ago also announced that the French Government had put in a claim for a concession of mining rights in Szechuan in part payment of the indemnity for the imprisonment of Father Fleury. It is clear, therefore, that if the trade of Szechuan and Northern Yunnan is not to fall to the French, as well as that of Central and Southern Yunnan, the British Government and the British Chambers of Commerce must be on the alert. Everything possible must be done to promote navigation on Upper Yangtse, and, still more important, in Captain Wingale's opinion, would be a line of railway though Hunan from Hankow to tap Szechuan. Captain Wingate is the first European since the ill-fated Margary who has marched through Hunan to Yunnan, and he was greatly impressed by the immense resources and commercial possibilities of that province, and as regards Szechuan his information agrees with that of other travellers that in tapping this province we should tap a veritable gold mine.—*Pioneer.*

THE NEED OF LADY BARRISTERS.

The *Gham Khuar-i-Hind* of Lahore writes:—Miss Cornelia Sorabji, a Parsi lady, has passed the pleader's examination of the Allahabad University, but the High Court has rejected her application to be enrolled as a pleader. She has been educated in England, and has specially distinguished herself in the University examinations. Her literary and legal attainments are in no wise inferior to those of the pleaders in England or India, and her application has not been rejected on the ground of any disqualification, but on a purely technical ground, which is that so long as ladies are not allowed to practise as Barristers in England, the High Courts cannot create a new precedent in this country of their own authority. We think it is essentially necessary in the interests of reason and justice that special permission should be obtained from England to enable Miss Sorabji to practise as a pleader. It is very hard that she should be deprived of this privilege merely by reason of her sex in this enlightened age, and especially in the British dominions, where the rights of women have been accepted as equal to those of men in all matters except the membership of Parliament and military services. If there are no lady pleaders in England (though there are some in France and America), it does not matter, as the *parda* system does not prevail there; but in India there are *parda nashin* women for whom if lady doctors are a necessity, lady pleaders are none the less so. It is often the case that a *parda nashin* woman is mercilessly plundered by her agents when she has to resort to a Court for justice. If there were a lady pleader, she could converse directly with her, and deliver herself from her rapacious agents.

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OLD AND NEW [illegible]

What old Japan was we may judg[illegible] history of the nation. The people [illegible] were late in their intellectual devel[illegible] with China. The isolation of [illegible] depressing. For many ages they [illegible] to agriculture, hunting, and fishing. The [illegible] traces his ancestry to B. C. 660, but a large portio[illegible] the intervening time is legendary, and it was [illegible] light of Chinese civilisation that led them [illegible] adopt a system of education. The effect was certai[illegible] remarkable but the result was a somewhat stunted development. The Japanese adopted Confucian thought, and Buddhist thought from China. These two forms of literature joined with their own traditions constituted the materials for their thinking. They made a great effort to reproduce China for which country they felt the highest admiration. If we look into a Japanese dictionary it appears to be more than half Chinese. An immense number of Chinese words have been imported by these islanders for their own use. They still retain Chinese writing, and they cannot dispense with it. When they began to write the history of their country it was necessary to give form to the traditions of earlier times. The Japanese myths are of a limited scope. The Japanese islands are the only world their ancestors knew. Unfortunately hey had not in early times a literature. When they crossed the strait from Korea they cut themselves off from continental light. After a few generations they forgot the mainland altogether, and the Japanese islands, the ocean, and the sun and moon, were the entire universe. When they began to speculate on the origin of the world they thought only of an evolutionary process like that of an egg, so narrow was their view. As the white of an egg is separated from the yolk, so heaven was gradually separated from earth. The Chinese had the notion before them, and they merely fell into the Chinese way of thinking about the origin of things. They never tried to rise higher than their instructors. Like boys in a school they learned what they were taught and failed to make any effort so be independent. We may conclude that a thousand years ago the Japanese were only capable of learning what the Chinese then knew. From their acquaintance with China the Japanese secured advantages which notwithstanding these limitations have been to them of the greatest value. Their trades and manufactures were modelled on those of China. They never can repay the debt they owe to China for education, for the knowledge of the art of manufacturing silk and cotton fabrics, and of the cultivation of rice and the tea tree. These material advantages were to Japan of the greatest social importance, but they did not learn to be cosmopolitan in their ideas. The Japanese did not learn to think broadly in any department of speculation. They were too isolated from the great world in their island home. No Japanese writer in early times ever imagined the possibility of the development at which they have now arrived.

The new Japan shows that the nation is capable of a very noble political and social development. The Japanese have now taken Europe for their model. China taught them to be exclusive. Japan and Korea both, learned from China to forbid foreign trade, and so to shut themselves off from the knowledge of the improvements which were being made in the great world beyond them. They have now learned their mistake. The change from isolation to freedom of intercourse has proved to be most stimulating to the national development of the Japanese. Their adoption of parliamentary legislation is a step in advance which Russia and China might do well to imitate. The encouragement of parliamentary institutions leads to the general elevation of the thinking power of a nation. It leads the people to feel interested in questions of politics, of taxation, of international relations, and social improvement. Political freedom is an essential part of human progress when it takes its higher forms. What is a country without patriotism, without an interest in social questions, without schools and newspapers? Japan has all these, and the people feel that they have a share in making laws and in the advancement of their country. Russia will arrive at this result after a few more years; and China also. They will learn that the whole nation must be educated, and taught to take an interest in legislation and in social matters which concern them. Japan has found that this policy is best for all. By this concession to the people the Emperor of Japan has gained in respect and popularity. The regard felt for him in Japan is greater than what he formerly enjoyed because his sympathy with the people has constant opportunities for its expression, and he never fails to show that sympathy.

Modern Japan tells us what great progress a nation may make in a short time by adopting European civilization. In commerce and in war by sea and land, the Japanese have been successful. Education is much more extended than it ever was in the old days. The Ministers in the Cabinet and the members of Parliament have many of them travelled in foreign countries. Japan has obtained an enviable position of influence in the counsels of nations; the effect of a successful war with China has been most signal. Public writers say that China will be broken up, and divided among the European Powers But Lord Charles Beresford and others rightly feel that China ought not to be broken up. The Chinese themselves are waiting to see what will take place. All this results from the victories of the Japanese. The Japanese are now the leading Asiatic dynasty. The influence of Siam, of Persia, of Turkey cannot be compared with that of Japan as a political force. The Chinese respect the Japanese and are now willing to educate a few of their youths in Japanese colleges sand in the Japanese army No one in China questions the reality of the position of high influence which has been reached by Japan. The successful advance made by modern Japan in politics, in war, in commerce and in education show what Asiatic nations may do. Japan until the present age was always inferior to China. Now she has become supierior in arts and in arms. But if China is aided to devleop her innate power and educate her people, she will yet rise to assume her rightful position as the first Asiatic power.—*Celestial Empire.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY. THE 15TH OF MAY, 1899.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in many places to-day. The distribution is unusual, readings being lowest at and about Raipur and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds at Allahabad and Raipur are cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Surat, 16 at Amraoti, 14 at Bellary and Akola and 12 at Agra, Karachi Bhavnagar Para, Poona, Sholapur and Bangalore.

The maximum temparature is from 5° to 8° in excess of the normal at Jacobabad, Ajmere, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Akola, Malegaon and Poona, and the minimum 14° in excess at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 18° at Jacobabad and the lowest 70° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places. Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Delhi, Ajmere, Akola Belgaum and Cochin, and a few drops fell at Nagpur, Sholapur and Goa.

The isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the east of Raipur and the weather in the Bay and over the country lying to the east of Longitude 80° and to the south of Latitude 26° is very unsettled and fresh to strong winds are likely. In the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar and Rajputana, the weather is favourable for dust-storms with or without rain. On the Malabar Coast and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency, local scattered rain is to be expected. The north-easterly or south-easterly winds in the Punjab and North-West Provinces since the 12th are most unusual for this time of the year as is also the appearance of a depression to the east of Raipur.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

Monday: The barometer has fallen everywhere, and over a greater part of the country briskly to rapidly, and an irregularly shaped area of low pressure stretches across Northern India from Sind to Orrissa, while the highest pressures are reported from Burma and Ceylon. The winds have the same general directions, viz., easterly and south-easterly in the north, and westerly in the south, but the force is lower. The weather is cloudy except over North-West India, where the sky has cleared. Rain has been fairly general over Burma, Assam and East Bengal, while scattered showers have been received over Upper India, both on the hills and sub-mountain districts. A few showers are reported from some central and southern districts. Toungoo and Rangoon received two inches, and Saugor Island and Jalpaiguri over one inch of rain. Temperature continues to change irregularly. The heat has been greater than usual over Assam as well as over South Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Gujarat, and Khandesh; elsewhere the mean temperature is about normal or below normal. The highest maximum reported is 115 degrees, at Jacobabad.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MR. H. W. Sullivan, a well-known electrical engineer, suggests in the "Electritian," that the Marconi wireless telegraph is really an effect of "induction," the high conductor being charged by the electric spark at the sending station, and inducing a charge on the other high conductor at the receiving station. This hypothesis would explain why it is better to use vertical than horizontal conductors, for the latter being near the ground do not receive the induction so unimpeded as the former. For the same reason the telegraph works well across the level surface of seas or plains.

Tesla is reported to be making experiments with a new wireless telegraph, which will give a very high speed of signalling, namely, thousands of words a minute. Its nature is not revealed, but we may mention that he has already invented a rotary to make and break for charging and discharging a condenser 10,000 times a second by means of a stream of mercury striking a revolving metal disc carying thin contact blades. With this device he ought to be able to produce very rapid electric sparks and signals in a wireless telegraph.

French railways are now running English and American close in the matter of speed. Of 25 expresses doing over 50 miles an hour five do from 54 to 58 miles, including stoppages. The express from Paris to Amiens does 57·7 miles an hour, the total distance being 81 3-4 miles. These results are due to the compound locomotive of De Glehen, which enables a boiler of the same weight to yield nearly 20 per cent. more power than with the simple high pressure system.

M. Moissan, the French chemist, finds that the layer of oxide which forms on aluminium can become a protective coating to the metal. Nickel is considered by M. Gautier as the best metal for cooking utensils.

The Ermak, built on the Tyne to break the ice and keep the harbour of Constadt open in winter, encountered floes 10 feet thick near the island of Lescon in the Baltic and forced her way through them at a speed of 2 1-2 miles an hour. Admiral Makaroff's ice-breaking steamer is, perhaps, the right means of getting to the Pole.

Nansen found the ice only 10 feet thick, if we are not mistaken, and a vessel ploughing through ice 10 or 12 feet thick might get so near the Pole that sledge parties or men on "skis" or snowshoes might reach it from her as a base, even though she did not get there herself.

There are at least two well-marked types of race in European Russia, exclusive of the Tartar types in South Russia. These are a tall, long-headed type and a middle-sized, swarthy, broad-headed type. The great question is, which of these represents the primitive Slavic type. Rivers of ink have been shed by Continental anthropologists on this subject. The broad-headed type is allied to the real Celts of South Germany and Central France; the long-headed type to the Finns of Northen Russia. Patriotic Russian anthropologists are tempted to regard the latter as the true Slavic type, because the other resembles the South German, but they find themselves on the horns of a dilemma because the long-headed Finnish type is now thought to be akin to the Teuton of North Germany.

For some time past there has been a certain reaction against the importance given to craniology, or, in other words, the shape of the skull in determining races. It is usual to go by the "cephalic index," or proportion which the breadth of the skull bears to its length, but, obviously, this can only be a rough indication of the real shape of the skull, and a person judging by this alone might easily confound two very unlike races. The skull and skeleton are only the bony framework of the person, and two men with similar skulls might have very different features without, and very different characters within.

Professor Hilprecht and his American party have resumed operations at Nippur, in Babylonia, on the lowest part of the Temple of Bel, "father of the gods," and hope to settle a number of disputed points. The expedition will be gone two years.

The height, H. of kites flown for meteorological observations at the Blue Hill Observatory, United States, is calculated by the formula $H=(\sin.\ h)\ LX$. where L is the length of the line paid out, H is the angular height above the horizon as found by a surveyor's transit instrument near the windlass, and X is a constant to correct for sag, &c.

While many astronomers regard the planet Mars as a "dying world," others, notably, the Abbe Moreux and Colonel du Ligondes, consider it as a young and growing planet, Moreux explains the doubling of the "canals" by an optical effect, and the other holds that Mars was formed after the Earth and Jupiter. Owing to its distance from the sun and its light atmosphere, Mars ought to be an icy desert, but observation shows that it is not, and hence he concludes that the body of the planet is still warm. The "canals," he thinks, are cracks produced by contractions of the crust. The white poles of Mars are formed not by snow, but hailstones. Mars, in short, is according to him, like the Earth when she was in the primary era.

"Minerva" a well-known American year-book of the learned societies for the current year, has been published by Messrs. Lemecke and Buechner, 12, Broadway, New York. From this it appears that the University of Paris has over 12,000 students, that of Berlin over 10,000, that of Madrid over 6,000, Vienna and Naples over 5,000, Moscow and Buda Pesth over 4,000, Munich, St. Petersburg, and Harvard over 3,000. Of thirty Universities with over 2,000 students, America has 9, Russia and Great Britain 4, France, Germany, and Austria 3, Italy 2 Spain and Greece 1.

A German paper, the "Verkehrszeitung," gives an itinerary of the journey from the to Cairo as follows:—Cape to Buluwayo, by rail, 3 days; Buluwayo to Salisbury, by mail cart, 2 days; Salisbury to Tete, by road, 8 days, Tete to Tschirano, by steamer 2 days thence to Malope, by road, 3 days; to Karonga, by steamer 3 days; to south end of Lake Tangenyika, by road, 12 days; steam up the Lake, 8 days; from head of Tanganyika to Victoria Nyanza, by road, through German territory, 12 days; thence to Uganda, by steamer, 2 days; to Lake Albert, by road, 12 days; to Khartoum, by steamer 15 days, to Cairo, by rail and boat, 4 days, a total of 81 days. According to this journal in five or six years the same journey will be made in 43 days, as follows:—The Cape to Tanganyika by rail 6 days; up the Lake by boat 3 days from the Tanganyikato Lake Albert, by carraige and boat, 15 days; from Albert to Khartoum, by steamer, 15 days; and thence to Cairo, by rail and steamer, 4 days;

We stated recently that American journals are beginning to drive their presses by electric motors but we are pleased to find that the enterprising "Rangoon Times" has done the like for over a year and has now a complete electric installation, on the latest principles. A high speed automatic engine works a 30 horse-power dynamo, supplying current to the motors which are geared directly to the presses, without belts or shafts. Each press is controlled by a single lever. The offices of the "Rangoon Times" are not only lit by electricity, but ventilated by eletric fans, which replace the old punkhas.

A fine monument to Pasteur has been unveiled at Lille, the cradle of his immortal discoveries. A large number of the most eminent bacteriologists in the world took part in the ceremony, including our own Professor Ray Lankester. Professors Delbruck, of Berlin, and Prince Oldenburg, of St. Petersburg. The statue represents a peasant woman holding up her child, just bitten by a mad dog, to Pasteur that he may inoculate and save it.

Professor Andrew Janneson, of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, has resigned his chair of electrical engineering to devote himself to his private consulting practice. Professor Janneson is one of the best known of Scotch electrical engineers, and was formerly an electrician of the Eastern Telegraph Company.

Professor R. W. Wood, in the course of a paper on the application of the diffraction grating to photography points out that diffraction gratings cannot only be reproduced by a process of printing on glass coated with a film of bichromated gelatine, and washing out that gelatine which remains soluble in warm water; but by a series of shifts of the original grating on the sensitive plate a long reproduction may be made from a small original. This long reproduction may now be used as a "negative" on another plate, the shifts being in the other direction. Grating plates of any required size may thus be built up. So perfect is this method that from a grating one inch square a good reproduction eight inches square was made. This reproduction when placed over the object glass of a telescope showed the dark bands in the spectrum of Sirius.

When the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill goes before the Standing Committee on Trade, observes the "Cork Constitution," an effort will be made by Irish members to insert a provision to prohibit the sale of borax-cured bacon in Great Britain and Irland, or at least to insist on it being labelled and sold as such. Borax-cured becon is largely imported into these countries from America, and as it is almost identical in appearance and cut to first-class Irish-cured becon, it imposes on the consuming public, to the great injury of vendors of the genuine article as well. The use of borax in milk, margarine, and other foodstuffs is illegal at present, and on the very good ground that, according to expert medical opinion, borax is detrimental to health. The law in France prohibits the importation of borax-cured becon into that county. Places like Waterford, Limerick, Cork, Dublin and Dundalk, so largely interested in the becon industry, should be ready to supply evidence before the Standing Committee on this fraudulent trading.

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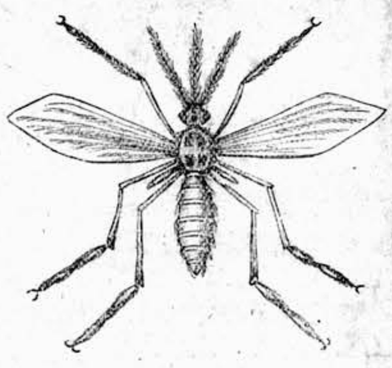

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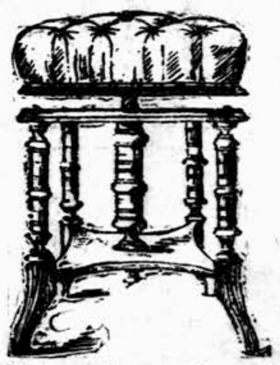

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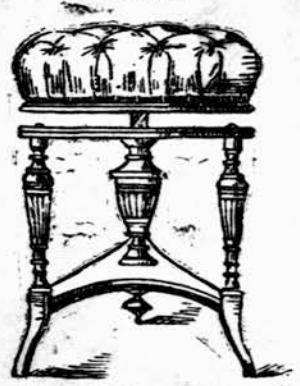

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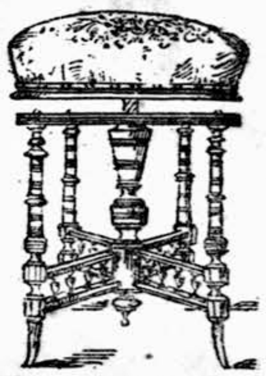
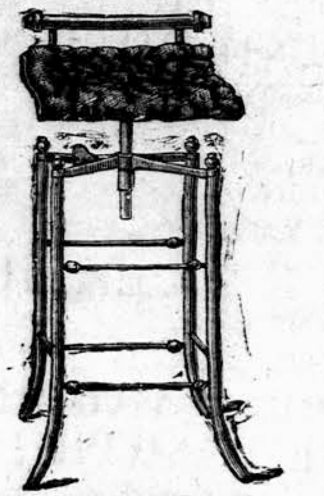
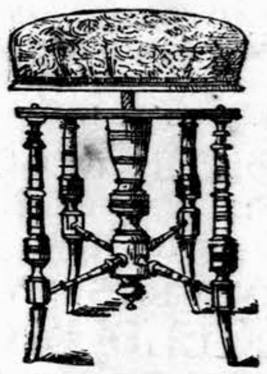


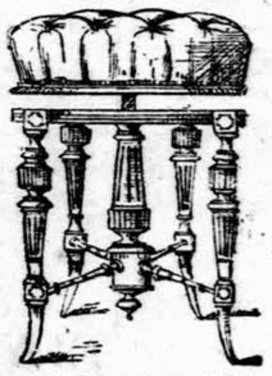
No. 27, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 35.



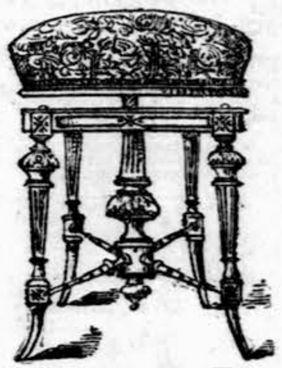
No. 48, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 25. Brass, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 55.



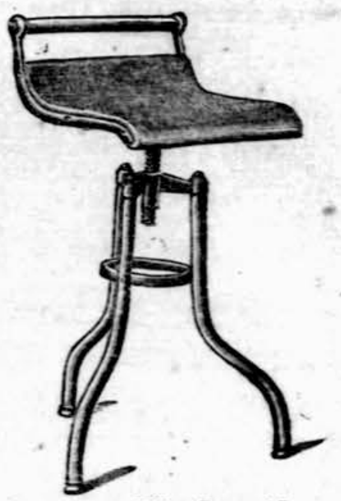
No 21, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 35.



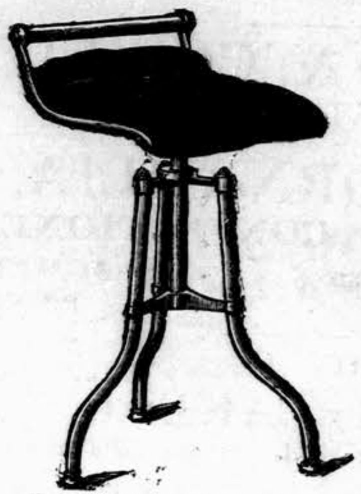
No. 31, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 40.



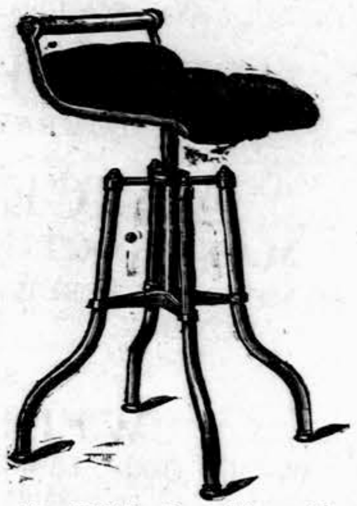
No. 30, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 40.



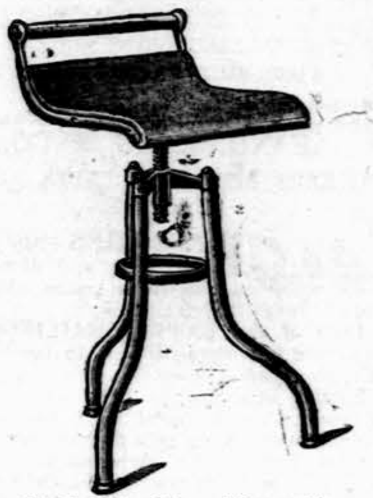
No. 47, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 24. Brass, with Plush seat buttoned Rs. 34.



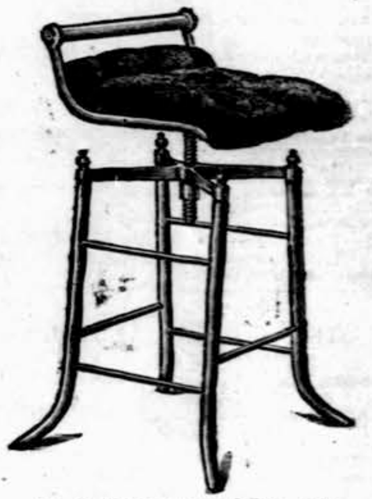
No. 46, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 28. Brass, do. do. „ 38.



No. 45, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 30. Brass, do. do. „ 40.



No. 47, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 24. Brass, do. do. „ 34.



No. 49, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 28. Brass, do. do. „ 38.

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